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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 3 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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END THIS LOOTING OF PEOPLE, SARDAR WARNS

Businessmen Asked To Behave

GET ON WITH YOUR JOBS, HE TELLS THE NATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Clarion call to the people of the country to sink all their differences and concentrate their efforts on the all-important task of national reconstruction was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, at a mass public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at Chaupatty this evening.

The meeting which was reminiscent of the glorious days of non-violence movement was attended by over two lakhs of people, and was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil. The whole of Chaupatty was literally guarded by the armed police.

Sardar Patel warned that if they were to survive without sinking back into the oblivion of slavery, they had to be self-sufficient in food, cloth and every other essential commodity needed for the building up of a strong, prosperous and happy India.

Sardar Patel started with a dig at the critics of the Government. He said that there was a section of the people which never contributed anything towards the freedom movement of the country, which was always indifferent towards the larger interests of the country and which had now become critical of all the actions of the Government. They repeatedly declared from the house-tops that Government was unfit to rule and was responsible for hoarding, profiteering, black-marketeering and for bribery and corruption and several other economic ills that afflicted the country at present. This was a wrong and dangerous attitude calculated to harm the interest of the country.

Sardar Patel declared that those who indulged in this kind of destructive criticism conveniently forgot that they themselves were, to a large measure, responsible for the present sorry state of affairs in the country. Unless this attitude was modified and replaced by one of mutual understanding and co-operation, he feared that freedom which was won after long years of trials and tribulations would sink back into the darkness of the grave.

Free India, he said, was like a newly-born child, which had to be nursed carefully and made strong, so that it may be able to weather all the storms of a fast-changing world.

DEFENCE FORCES

Many people criticised the Government, continued Sardar Patel, for spending a substantial part of the national income on defence. This was necessary in view of the fact that India after partition had not a friendly neighbour. Pandit Nehru had declared times out of number that his Government was desirous of settling all the differences with Pakistan by agreement or by arbitration. But Pakistan had been putting up throughout a very hostile attitude, with the result that no agreement was possible. Hence the necessity of building up defence forces, so that no country in the world dared attack them. This was inevitable in the context of the present circumstances. "India had never had any aggressive designs against any country, and she will never have that in the future," added the Sardar.

PRESTIGE ABROAD RISING

Critics Silenced

The Deputy Prime Minister further pointed out that the Government was blamed for not having done anything during the period in which they had been in power. He believed that this was not true. If they were to go abroad they would find nothing but praise for the Indian Government for the manner in which it had steered clear during the difficult period that followed in the wake of partition. It was rather disheartening that at a time when India's prestige abroad was rising, her own people should have found cause to indulge in carping criticism against their own Government. They could as well throw them out of office if they were not satisfied with the manner in which they were running the Government of the country. The choice was surely theirs, but they had to remember that there was no other organised political party in the country that could replace the Congress. He therefore appealed to them not to criticise the Government for the sake of criticism. That was a bad habit which would some day destroy the whole country.

CONTROLS

Sardar Patel then referred to the existing controls, which, he said had annoyed the critics of the Government. He said that on the reimposition of control in September 1948, the Government of India permitted the Bombay Government to increase the procurement prices of foodgrains by 50 per cent, which was more than the increase allowed to other provinces. The Government at the same time, announced its intention in November 1948 of reducing these prices to a reasonable level. In pursuance of this objective and in view of the paramount necessity of adopting urgent measures to deal with the financial and economic situation of the country the Government had directed the Provincial Governments to bring about an over-all reduction of 7½ per cent in the procurement of the khariff foodgrains. Having regard to the special circumstances prevailing in this Province, the Bombay Government would have favoured a more gradual reduction in procurement prices. The Government of India, however, insis-

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Wafdists' Big Lead On

EX-CABINET MEN UNSEATED

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

WAFDIST "victory" demonstrations began this afternoon as ex-Prime Minister Nahas Pasha's Nationalist Party's big lead in Egypt's first general election since the war continued to grow.

A policeman was slightly injured when several hundred attacked pro-Wafdist newspaper "Akhbar El Yom" and broke windows.

SURPRISE DEFEATS

The Wafd, or Peoples Party, scored most of its successes in the main cities and provincial centres.

The Saadists, largest Party in the outgoing Coalition, suffered big setbacks in the surprise defeats of former Cabinet Ministers and leading party members by youthful Wafdist candidates standing for the first time.

Mursi Badr Bey, former Saadist Education Minister, was one of the victims. He banned co-education, ordered girl students and teachers to wear long-sleeved ankle-length dresses.

Former Saadist Minister of Commerce, Mahmouh Riad Bey, was another.

Bedouin tribesmen rode in and attacked frontier guards in the western desert near Alexandria when they learned their candidate had been defeated.

French Lose Heavily In Viet Minh Attack

SAIGON, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter):—French troops in Indo-China suffered "serious losses" in a big Christmas eve attack by Viet Minh guerillas on a unit stationed eighteen miles south of Donghoi, on the east coast, a French High Command spokesman said today.

The spokesman reported a marked increase in Viet Minh attacks throughout Indo-China, and particularly in Tonking, since December.

Pakistan's Recognition

KARACHI, Jan. 4 (UPI): Pakistan has given de jure recognition to the Chinese Communist Republic.

This is announced in a press note issued by the Pakistan Government tonight.

MADRAS CABINET APPROVES ANDHRA FORMATION SCHEME

NEW PROVINCE FACES RS. 1 CRORE DEFICIT

MADRAS, January 4, (PTI).

THE Madras Cabinet After a three-hour special sitting today approved 'in toto' the recommendations of the Partition Committee in regard to the formation of the Andhra Province.

In its report officially released to the press this afternoon, the Partition Committee stated: "In the larger interests of administration, there should be no delay in creating the Andhra Province and it should be brought into existence under the Government of India Act before January 26, 1950."

The Premier, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, told pressmen that the report of the Partition Committee together with the draft order to be issued by the Governor-General was being forwarded to the Home Ministry, Government of India, by air mail tonight.

Asked about the prospects of the Province being created before January 26 the Premier said: "We have done our best. I cannot make any prediction."

CAPITAL

In regard to the capital of the new Province the Partition Committee has stated that a provisional capital should be named by the Andhra leaders for specification in the Governor-General's order creating the Andhra Province.

The Andhra Governor will have his seat in that capital and he will be sworn-in there Meetings of the Andhra Legislature will be held there and a nucleus of the Secretariat of the Andhra Government should be located there.

Subject to the above arrangements being implemented, other offices of the Andhra Government will be accommodated in Madras.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Allocations Proposal

Regarding assets and liabilities the Partition Committee stated: "Precise formulae have been proposed for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the undivided province as was done in connection with the creation of the provinces of Sind and Orissa. The allocations will be final as between the two provinces. According to the allocation proposed, the Andhra Province will have an excess of assets amounting to about Rs. 10 crores over its liabilities, the corresponding sum for Madras Province being about Rs. 13 crores."

It has also been recommended that there should be a final set off in respect of Government buildings serving common provincial needs and that an 'ad hoc' payment of Rs. crore may accordingly be given to the Andhra Province out of the revenue reserve fund towards its headquarters buildings.

It is estimated the Andhra Province will not have anything like a deficit of Rs. 6-1/2 crores anticipated by the Dhar Committee and that the deficit is likely to be well under Rs. 1 crore. The estimate of the deficit of the new Madras Province is of the order of Rs. 1 crore.

Regarding legislatures, the Committee stated: "It has been proposed that each of the new Provinces should have a single Chamber, namely a Legislative Assembly, and that each member of the existing Legislature may be allotted to one or the other of the new legislative assemblies. Under these proposals, there will be 95 members in the Andhra Legislative Assembly and 174 in the Madras Legislative Assembly. Of these, 21 members in the former and 36 members in the latter will be 'persona designata' and vacancies caused by their death, resignation or otherwise will not be filled up. All the Council members will fall under this category, and also two members now representing city constituency in the Madras Legislative Assembly."

HIGH COURT

Regarding Andhra High Court, the Committee says, "The Madras Government have already initiated action under Section 229 of the Government of India Act that the separate High Court for the Andhra area could start functioning even before the creation of the Andhra Province."

It has been recommended that out of the existing 16 judges of the Madras High Court, 7 should be allotted to the Andhra Province and the remaining nine to the new Madras Province. One of the important recommendations is that the principal seat of the Andhra High Court should be named by the Andhra leaders and specified in the Governor-General's order under Section 229 of the Government of India Act and that subject to the legal requirements being complied with, that High Court would, for all practical purposes, function from Madras City till

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

WAR MATERIAL FOR INDO-CHINA

French Dockers Decide Not To Handle It

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A movement not to handle war material destined for Indo-China is growing among French trade unionists. Several labour organisations have already decided to refuse to handle consignments addressed to Indo-China. Dockers of the Italian port of Ancona have also decided to follow the French example.

Two persons were shot dead by armed raiders on Tuesday night in a village in Khamamet taluk, bordering Hyderabad State, according to a report received in Madras.

Dollar To Hold Back Reds In Asia

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLEA TO CONGRESS

Push Ahead With Point-4

WASHINGTON, January 4 (PTI-Reuter):

PRESIDENT TRUMAN today urged Congress to push through his "Point Four" programme for aid to under-developed regions with emphasis on meeting the Communist challenge in the Far East.

"It is more essential now than ever, if the ideals of freedom and representative Government are to prevail in these under-developed areas—and particularly in the Far East—that their people experience, in their own lives, the benefits of scientific and economic advances".

The President said this in his annual "State of the Union message" which was mainly devoted to his programme of "Fair Deal" legislation.

He gave details of the progress of exports by the United States to prevent the spread of Communism throughout the world.

DANGER RECEDES

"While great problems still confront us, the greatest danger has receded—the possibility which faced us three years ago that most of Europe and the Mediterranean area might collapse under totalitarian pressure' he told the second session of the 81st Congress.

"Today, the free peoples of the world have new vigour and new hope for the cause of peace".

He asked Congress—meeting with one eye on November elections—to continue its support of the Marshall Plan.

"This programme has achieved great success in the first two years of operation, but it has not yet been completed" the President declared. "If we were to stop this programme now, or cripple it, just because it is succeeding, we should be doing exactly what the enemies of democracy want us to do".

NO BUDGET SLASHES

The United States must guard against the folly of attempting budget slashes which would impair our pro-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 8.)

Bomb Attack On Police

HOOLIGANISM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4 (PTI): An Assistant Commissioner of Police and some others were injured in a bomb attack on a police party by members of a procession on Bow Bazar Street this afternoon.

The police used teargas and later made a lathi charge to disperse the crowd. Several persons were injured in the lathi charge.

Following a meeting at the University Lawn, held in sympathy with the hunger-striking political prisoners in the Presidency Jail, A section of the students came out in a procession and went along College Street.

In Bow Bazar Street, a number of bombs were hurled on a police van, accompanying the procession. The Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Central District, who was in the car was injured and removed to hospital.

The police thereafter fired a few teargas shells, then made a lathi-charge to disperse the crowd.

REFUGEE PROBLEM IN ISRAEL

Mrs. Kripalani To Study

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Indian delegate to the U. N. who arrived from America today is leaving for Palestine shortly. She will study Israel's ways of dealing with the refugee problem. She expects to be in New Delhi in time for the Republic Day celebrations.

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A simple but attractive programme for the celebration of the Indian Republic Day on January 26, has been jointly finalised by the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other industrial and commercial organisations in the city.

Illumination of all Government, municipal and other important buildings, hoisting of flags on all the buildings, flag salutations in the morning and a big public meeting in the evening are among the various items of the programme drawn out for the day.

The highlight of the programme will be a state drive by the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh from the Government House to the Brabourne Stadium where His Excellency will take the salute from combined units of Army, Navy and the Police.

The celebration, according to the programme, will be continued on the next day also following Government of India's declaration both the days as public holidays.

U. S. HAS WRITTEN OFF FORMOSA ISLAND

No Strategic Importance, Says Official Bulletin

TOKYO, January 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE United States has written off Formosa, last-stand island of the Chinese Nationalists, as "of no strategic importance to United States defences in the Pacific", according to a "guidance bulletin" distributed to all American information officers in the Far East.

The bulletin was written on December 23, by the State Department's Public Affairs Area Policy Advisory Committee in Washington, and distributed only at a "working level" in Tokyo.

General MacArthur's chief diplomatic adviser William Sebald denied ever having seen the document, but one official handling guidance bulletins at a lower level said that in the past they had closely reflected Etate Department policy.

The bulletin said: "The loss of Formosa is widely anticipated, and the manner in which civil and military conditions there have deteriorated under the Nationalists adds weight to the expectation."

United States intervention in Formosa could achieve no material good for China or its Nationalist regime, and might involve the United States in "a long-term venture producing at best a new area of bristling stalemate or at worst possible open warfare". Formosa was geographically and strategically part of China.

PRESTIGE

The bulletin said American prestige in the East would suffer "if Orientals were allowed to gain the impression that Formosa was of military value to the United States".

Every effort should be made to counter the false impression that "holding Formosa would save the Kuomintang Government, or that losing the island would seriously impair the interests of the United States or the anti-Communist bloc."

Our London correspondent cables: Far Eastern experts in London feel that Formosa does not hold out any prospect of the survival of the Nationalists, as a large majority of the people of the island are definitely hostile to Chiang Kai-Shek. They have not forgotten the ruthless suppression by the Nationalists of the unarmed revolt of the people in 1947, in which over 5,000 Taiwanese were killed.

HONG KONG PREPARES

HONG KONG: The Royal Artillery were today mounting anti-aircraft guns on Hong Kong's Kaitak airfield. Unconfirmed reports said the guns would be manned permanently, but an official spokesman declared that the installations were merely part of the coming air exercises announced yesterday.

2 Dominion's Move To Put Off Recognition

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

If British recognition of Red China is not announced before the Commonwealth Conference to be held in Colombo it is believed that Australian and New Zealand delegates would use their influence to postpone the recognition.

It is felt here that on the question of recognition of Red China, Mr Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, was influenced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister and was even prepared to risk a rift with U.S.A.

Since then doubts have crept in which will be reinforced by Australia, but it is assumed here that Britain would adhere to her decision to recognise the Mao regime.

Mr Bevin would like Australia and New Zealand to help garrison Hong Kong and send reinforcements to Malaya, but these dominions are unlikely to take kindly to the suggestion, even though anxious to play a bigger role in the Pacific and South East Asia.

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Bombay Sales Tax Department. Applications are invited for posts of clerks preferably knowing typing in Bombay City. Pay:— Rs. 75- 5- 140- E.B.- 6-200 plus dearness allowance. Appointment will be on temporary basis, subject to confirmation later on depending on the number of permanent vacancies, and on satisfactory service and passing Departmental Examination. Candidates must be at least matriculates and must apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay 1, upto 15th January 1950 in the form which can be obtained from his office. (6781)

Applications are invited for a temp. post of a Graduate lady doctor to take charge of Women's Ward in General Hospital in the grade of 200- 10- 300- 20- 500 plus Rs. 20/- p.m. as house rent and dearness allowance at current rates. The post is temporary for six months but the period may be further extended. Starting pay dependent on experience and qualifications. Leave, Travelling allowance according to the Jodhpur Government Service Regulations. Apply immediately to the Principal Medical Officer, Jodhpur. (6780)

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HAVE PLEASURE in announcing that a new office of the Bank will be opened at OSAKA JAPAN on 9th January 1950. This will be an addition to the three offices in Japan already in operation at

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. BOURDON has on the 31st December, 1949, ceased to be a partner with the undersigned in the business of Western Printers and Publishers. The said business will continue to be carried on by the remaining partners.

M. MATHEY
F. C. HART
(1488)

ELECTRIC GRID DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Telephone Operator in the office of the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay in the scale of Rs. 92-4-120- E.B. -5-140 plus dearness allowance as admissible.

The post is temporary in the first instance.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age, domicile, educational qualifications and experience etc., should reach the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, Electric Grid Offices, Foreshore Road, Bombay on or before the 15th January 1950.

P. B. ADVANI
Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay
(6789)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 15-2-1950 preferably from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan who have settled in Bombay Province, for the post of LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. PAY:— Rs. 200- 650 PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible under the rules. Higher starting pay up to Rs. 500/- per mensem admissible. AGE:— Not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-4-1950, relaxable in case of candidates with exceptional qualifications and experience. QUALIFICATIONS— At least a 2nd Class degree in Electrical Engineering and at least three years' practical experience in generation, transmission and utilization of electrical energy in a large Power House. Experience in teaching and in electrical installation in the Electrical Section of a Railway will be additional qualification. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Regional Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. (6785)

TENDER NOTICE

STORES PURCHASE DEPARTMENT, EAST PUNJAB, KALKA.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed as:—

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for supply of Special Tools for Wood Working Centres.

(4) WC/2/Band Saws
for supply of Band Saws required for Wood Working Centres.

(5) WC/2/Soap
for supply of Soap Making materials for Work Centre, Ambala.

(6) WC/2/Bonemeal
for supply of fifty Horse Power Electric Motor for Bonemeal Centre.

will be received by the Stores Purchase Officer, East Punjab, Kalka upto 2.00 P. M. on 19th January, 1950.

Tender forms and other details which are non-transferable may be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3/ (for each of the above superscribed tenders) in cash or by money order which money is not refundable. The tender must be accompanied by earnest Money of Rs. 1,000/- in each case. The earnest money may be deposited in Government Treasury, Post Office Saving Bank or any scheduled bank or National Savings Certificates pledged to the Assistant Stores Purchase Officer, East Punjab and deposit receipt/pass book attached to each tender. Cheques or Cash will not be accepted.

Tenders should be addressed to the Stores Purchase Officer East Punjab, Kalka by designation and not by name. The tenders will be opened at 3-00 P.M. on the same day in the presence of such tenderers or representatives thereof as may care to attend.

Rates will hold good for one month from and exclusive of date of opening tenders.

Departure from any condition of the tender may disqualify the tender.

ASSISTANT STORES PURCHASE OFFICER,
for Stores Purchase Officer,
East Punjab, Kalka. 6784

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL MOHAMED BATATAWALA, hath contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from encumbrances. All persons having any claim whatsoever against or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and Ground Rent land or ground, situate at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 60 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 371, New No. 7642, Old Survey No. 889, New Survey No. 4311 and Cadastral Survey No. 3728 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal "C" Ward No. 7352 and Street No. 411 and bounded, on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Duncan Road, on the North by other property of Vendor and on the South by the property of the Trustees of Ghawli Bhansoli Mahajan.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1950.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys
6786

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of cargoes lying uncleared at the B. P. Trust Storage Yard, Wadala.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended Menesse & Co. will under instructions from The Manager B. P. Trust Docks sell by public auction at Wadala Bombay Port Trust Storage Yard (near Wadala Station east side Antop Village) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 5th January 1950 the following:—

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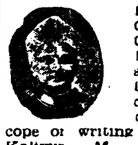

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IS EPILEPSY HEREDITARY?

What is epilepsy? We only know that it is a disease that since time began has attacked rich and poor alike, great and humble. Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Byron were victims. Epilepsy has always interested men of science and at last their efforts have been crowned with success because a treatment has been found that relieves the attacks in most cases. This remarkable medicine is described in plain language in an interesting booklet entitled "Can Epilepsy be Cured?" This booklet is not for sale but is given away free to epileptics. Anyone suffering from this disease should not hesitate to request a free copy.

THE EDUCATIONAL DIVISION,
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Evidence Not Admissible

DEFENCE PLEA IN MORARKA APPEAL

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar).

1. Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka
2. Damjibhai Jathabhai Shah — Appellants (Accused).

Vs.

Imperator ——— Respondent.

Continuing his arguments at the resumed hearing of the appeals filed by the accused against their conviction by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate for having offered a bribe of Rs. 1 lakh to Inspector Miranda on May 5, 1948, Mr. K. M. Munshi for the appellants referred to the evidence of Inspector Miranda as to what had happened on and after April 30, 1948, and urged that the statements made by the accused, after the offers to pay the bribe had been already communicated to Miranda, were in the nature of confessions which should have been excluded from evidence. For this contention Mr. Munshi cited several authorities.

On the Advocate-General at that stage pointing out that the offence with which the accused had been charged was that of having offerred a bribe on May 5, 1948. Their Lordships observed that under section 25 of the Evidence Act a confession was to be excluded only if it related to the particular crime with which the accused had been charged and that the statements in the present case related to a crime that the accused may have already committed on April 24, 1948 when Nusserwanji Kalyaniwalla was first alleged to have conveyed the Morarka's offer to Miranda.

Coming to the facts of the case, Mr. Munshi referred to the alleged arrangement between the accused and Miranda that the latter should give inside information about his investigation with regard to the High Denomination notes case against Morarka, and urged that Miranda had trumped up this case against the accused because he wanted quick promotion and fame for himself.

The hearing of the case is proceeding from day to day.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla, Mr. A. A. Adarkar and Mr. A. C. Krishnamurti appeared for Morarka.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir Hoomazdyar Dastur and Mr. J. P. Dastur appeared for Shah.

The Advocate-General with Mr. B. D. Boovariwalla and the Assistant Government Pleader instructed by the Public Proseoutor appeared for the Crown.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT TO ACCUSED

Charge Of Receiving Pugree Fails

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Holding that the prosecution case had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt, Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today acquitted Mohamed H. M. Sale Kazim of the charge of receiving a pugree, and his brother, Abdul Razak Sale Kazim of aiding and abetting the offence.

The Magistrate observed in his summing up of the case, that it was time the Legislature made the offer of a pugree an offence as the offer of a bribe was.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution case was that Mohamed had a flat at Abdul Kader Mansion, and that he offered to give it to one Thakurdas C. Agnani, a Sindhi refugee journalist, on receipt of Rs. 14,000 as pugree, and Rs. 4,000 as payment towards purchase of the furniture which the flat contained. Abdul Razak was stated to have aided the first accused in the negotiations.

Agnani reported the matter to the police who arranged to trap the accused. Accordingly on September 16, 1948 Agnani was asked to pay the pugree and the cost of furniture.

Immediately on payment of the amount, the Police searched the accused and the money was found, and taken charge of, in the presence of panchas.

The accused, however, stated that he was not guilty of the offence. He maintained that he had merely negotiated for the sale of the furniture and had received Rs. 500 as advance payment of the sale. He had received the balance of the money from the complainant subsequently. The money had been wrapped up in a bundle, which he gave to his brother, the second accused in the case, and this money had been found in the latter's possession.

The Magistrate observed that since there was no corroborative evidence to show that the accused had received the money as pugree for the flat, he could not be adjudged guilty.

Both accused were accordingly acquitted.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL ADMITTED

Case Against Millowner

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Weston & Mr. Justice Dixit).

Government of Bombay — Appellant.

Vs.

Lala Kailashpat K. Singhania —— Respondent (Accused).

Their Lordships admitted a government appeal against the order of acquittal passed by the Trial Magistrate in favour of the respondent, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co. Ltd., in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,26,585 belonging to the mills alleged to have been dishonestly converted by him for the purchase of articles for his own personal use. The appeal will come up for hearing in due course.

COTTON STOCKS IN BOMBAY FROZEN

Government Of India Order

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of India has issued orders freezing stocks of cotton with dealers in Bombay.

A press note issued today said:—

"The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, under powers conferred on him by the Cotton Control Order 1949, has issued a notification in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated January 4, 1950, directing that no person in Greater Bombay who purchases stores or sells cotton and accordingly holds a licence under Clause 9 of the order, shall sell or deliver cotton of any description held by him on the date of the notification except to such persons and subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Textile Commissioner".

The notification also requires the licensees to furnish information to the director of cotton, office of the textile Commissioner, Bombay, specifying:

(A) Quality and description of such aforesaid cotton,

(B) The location and the place of storage of such cotton, and (C) Whether the cotton is held on own account or on any other person's account and in the latter case the name and address of such other person. The information is to be furnished on or before January 15, 1950.

Licencees who desire to deliver cotton for export should apply for release of the necessary stocks to the director, cotton, giving particulars as to export licence and contracts with overseas buyers, the press note added.

MADE ICE-CREAM WITHOUT LICENCE

High Court Admits Govt. Appeal

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Weston & Mr. Justice Dixit).

Government of Bombay — Appellant.

Vs.

Jal N. Patel ——— Respondent (Accused).

Their Lordships admitted an appeal filed by the Government against the order passed by a Presidency Magistrate acquitting a caterer of the offence of having prepared and distributed icecream without a license on the occasion of the Navjot of the son of one J. N. Marshall in October 1948.

The Trial Magistrate in acquitting Patel had held, inter alia, that the Government Notification in question was ultra vires.

The appeal will come up for hearing in due course.

Landlord Sentenced For Taking Deposit Rent

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Shantaram Mugatlal Bhat, a resident of Shivaji Park, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment today by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, for receiving Rs. 1,900 as deposit rent for a flat in Bandra.

It was stated that Bhat owned a building named 'Nootan Nagar', near the Bandra Railway Station. He received Rs. 1,900 from a tenant as deposit for a two-room flat. The amount was far in excess of the three months rent which the law permitted to be taken as deposit.

Bhat pleaded guilty to the charge, and agreed to refund the excess deposit after deducting the rent due to him.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused keeping in view that the accused by his agreeing to refund the excess deposit, had shown that he had no intention of making illegal gains.

Kidnapping Charge Fails

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Etushah A. Gandhi who was arrested on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl was discharged by Mr. H. G. Mahimtoora, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court today.

It was alleged that Etushah kidnapped a minor school-going girl on May 4, last year.

Delivering the judgment, the Magistrate observed that far from the accused being responsible, the complainant, the father of the girl, by his foolish behaviour rendered his daughter and wife homeless and made them take shelter at the accused's place.

M. S. Ezekiel Dead

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Death occurred of Mr. M. S. Ezekiel of Messrs Patel and Ezekiel, a solitors' firm of which he was a partner for over forty years. After graduating from St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Mr. Ezekiel proceeded to England where he completed his legal studies and qualified as an Attorney at law. Bene-Israel of liberal views, he was always ready to help anyone in need, regardless of community. He leaves behind him his wife, and two sons and a daughter who have settled in England.

Overseas Mails

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The next despatch of overseas mails for Ceylon, Australia, Fiji Islands and New Zealand will be made from Bombay on January 7 1950 by RMS "Strathaird". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on January 6 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

RECRUITMENT OF W. H. O. STAFF

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The World Health Organisation proposes to make additions to its staff. The vacancies to be filled are: the Chief of the Section on Public Health Organisation, a Medical Officer, who will be Assistant Chief of the Section and nurses. Prospective candidates may communicate direct with the Office of Personnel, W.H.O., Geneva, Switzerland.

Candidates for the posts of the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Section must be graduates in medicine from a recognised university or medical training school and should possess a diploma in Public Health from a recognised university or a training school. They should have had some years practical experience in the profession as well as five years of progressive Public Health experience, three years of which should have been in the administrative field.

Nurses must possess the State or equivalent registration

BANKING FACILITIES FOR SMALL MEN

Co-operative Bank Opened

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Performing the opening ceremony of the Jai Hind Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay, stressed the need of banking facilities for persons with small means.

Welcoming the Minister, Mr. Durgdas B. Advani, Managing Director of the Bank explained the objectives of the institution and pointed that though it was established primarily to help displaced persons from Sind, it was a cosmopolitan institution.

The Finance Minister added that Bombay had given birth to good and sound banking system. But, he said large and well-established banks did not provide credit facilities to small businessmen, traders and artisans. In the co-operative banks, there were no instance of disappearance and loss of deposits which occurred in some mushroom banks in Bombay, he said.

KAIRA COAL PRICES REVISED

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Prices of steam coal and soft coke in Kaira district have been revised by the Government of Bombay. The revised wholesale prices are Rs. 43-10-0 per ton for steam coal and Rs. 52-6-0 per ton for soft coke. The retail price of steam coal is Rs 2-5-0 per cwt. and that of soft coke Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.

The requisite notification has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of January 4, 1950, and the new prices have come into force immediately.

Telegrams For Yunnan

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Overseas Communications Service has announced that telegrams for places in Yunnan Province of China are not acceptable for the present.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN GIRLS IN U. S.

Procedure For Applying Explained

POONA, Jan. 4: A few Scholarships for Indian girls students in American Universities are every year available. Though American Academic year commences usually from September last week, applications for 1950 must be presented well in advance i.e. end of January 1950.

Girls who are graduates and undergraduates of Indian Universities and have excellent academic record of studies, should apply with particulars —including a small biographical sketch and any other extra curricular achievements to their credit.

Applicants have to spend for their passage both ways, clothing and incidental expense during their stay in America which roughly be calculated Dollar a day. The scholarships cover board, lodging and tuition fee.

For further information communicate or see personally after previous appointment: The Secretary, Rani of Phaltan, Manik Villa, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

The following papers are necessary to accompany the application for admission to the American Universities: 1. Last Degree Certificate. 2. University marks from the Matriculation Examination upto the Degree Examination (both inclusive). 3. A character and recommendatory letter from the Principal of the College attended. 4. A Certificate from the Professor of English to the effect that the applicant has a workable knowledge of English. 5. Personal history. 6. Social Work done either honorary or stipendiary. 7. Service done if any in any Department. 8. Special aptitude, hobby, proficiency in sports etc. 9. Medical Certificate. 10. Five Passport Size Photographs. 11. Physical Training Certificate if gone through.

SURAT, Jan. 4. (UPI): It is learnt that the Collector of Surat, who is Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, has asked the Begum of the Nawab of Sachine State who has migrated to Pakistan to show cause why Government should not take over under the Evacuee Property Ordinance her bungalow in Sultanabad and surrounding land, about five acres.

Bombay Free From Polio

CHOLERA SUBSIDING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

While the Bombay Province was free from poliomyelitis and cerebro spinal fever during the week ended December 23, last, there was a considerable drop in the incidence of cholera and plague.

Cholera figures were 23 cases and 11 deaths.

There were 174 smallpox cases out of which 35 died.

During the week 23,350 primary and 14,383 re-vaccinations were performed in the Province, which brought the progressive totals, from January 1 to 11,76,497 and 405,536 respectively.

Plague figures were 28 cases and three deaths as against 20-6 reported in the previous week and 33-7 revised.

The total number of anti-plague inoculations performed in the Province was 11,713, which brought the progressive total from January, to 750,430

FOOD ADULTERATION

During the week, 66 cases were filed under Food Adulteration Act. Of the 48 cases in which convictions were obtained 43 were of milk, two each of butter and for not affixing labels to vegetable products' tins and one of cocoanut oil. A fine of Rs 3,955 was recovered.

About 30 persons, including six women, were taken into custody.

Two State buses were set on fire by the crowd, but the fire was extinguished before much damage could be done.

Following the incident, tram and bus services in the area were suspended for nearly an hour.

AN ENCOURAGING PERFORMANCE

Gilbert And Sullivan's "Iolanthe"

BOMBAY, Wednesday: A (big) and select group (about 350) of Bombayites this evening were treated to a concert performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "Iolanthe", at the University Convocation Hall. Local talent (mostly foreign) was employed special permission of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company was obtained, and part of the Gilbertian wit and fun (especially the political jibes and the thrusts at the House of Peers) and a good deal of the Sullivan music, tender and playful, came alive.

The collaborators are said to have touched the peak of perfection in the fusion of their ideas in this opera. Certainly, there is less satire and more fantasy, and the music, which Sullivan had written under a cloud (his mother died during its composition) is wistful and fairylike. The story is truly Gilbertian. Fairyland is brought to Westminster, in which several of the ethereal creatures marry mortal peers and have therefore to die. The fun and absurdity are taken to such a climax that it is finally decreed that all fairies who are NOT married to mortals have to die. A well-written and admirably spoken narrative keeps the opera going, well-stitched, few seams showing.

The highlight was the lovely, Arcadian song, "Good morrow, good morrow we're to be married today", to which the orchestra and chorus brought a truly pastoral quality. The voice of Strephon, the Arcadian shepherd, was especially delightful. But there were little puddles and patches too. There was a feeling that the performance of "Iolanthe" gave more of Sullivan than of Gilbert; in fact, it was a Gilbert and Sullivan opera without much of Gilbert. (Hardly twice did the house laugh). Further, the auditorium was for all practical purposes unfit for a performance like this: every now and then, a tooting horn or a lorry in low gear would invade Arcadia and mix merrily with the songs. The house was full, but one wished it were fuller, in the sense that it were a bigger hall.

Kudos go to Flutist C. P. Bean, Conductor C. P. Bramble (who not only conducted admirably but sang a song meritoriously) and Mr. P Geren (who played Earl of Mountararat), not to mention again Mr. C Vein the shepherd, who stood out.

There is going to be an encore of the concert on Thursday evening, which may be put down as a "must" experience.

FOUR VILLAGERS SHOT DEAD

Red Violence In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 4. (UPI). Two kisans of Enkur village in Warangal district were shot dead by armed men, believed to be Communists, according to information received here. The outrage occurred on the night of December 31.

The same night two other villages were similarly shot dead while they were returning from a police station.

Supreme Court To Remain In Council House

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4. (PTI): India's Supreme Court will continue to be housed in the Council House till Government is able to provide suitable accommodation for it, it is learnt.

The Government of India is understood to have taken a decision to this effect in view of the unsuitability of other available buildings in Delhi which were inspected recently by the judges and other officials of the Court.

Some more rooms in the Council House are being got ready so that when the new constitution comes into force, the judges of the Supreme Court could sit in two divisions of three each.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

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TODAY
UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION HALL
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CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Vad 1, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 15, 1369.
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-13 a.m. Sunset: 6-15 p.m.
Hightide: 01-00, 12-33.
Lowtide: 07-15, 18-37.

Today's Engagements

FRIENDS OF BURMA SOCIETY: Anniversary of the independence of Burma at the Radio Club, 5-30 p.m. His Excelency the Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh will be the guests of honour.

MAHAVIR JAIN VIDRALAYA: Under the auspices of the Old Boys' Union, the United States Information Service will exhibit documentary films at Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

P. E. N.: Some of the foreign delegates to the World Pacifist Conference will speak at a meeting at Town Hall, 6-15 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Mr. M. G. Pradhan, Chief Officer Bombay Fire Brigade, will give a talk on "Fire Escapes" in the premises of the Institute, Prospect Chambers Annexe, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting will be held at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Karnataka University

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Bombay Legislatures have elected following five members to the Senate of the Karnataka University. They are: Mr. K. F. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. G. S. Sajjan, Mr. N. B. Dalawai, Mr. S. P. Goonkar and Mr. D. F. Ghodake.

5th WEEK
KARDAR Productions'
NATAK
SUPER
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Releasing shortly at
BROADWAY & BANDRA

The King of Comedians 'AGHA' will give you best entertainment in VANKALWALA PRODUCTIONS'
JIO—RAJA
from TODAY THURSDAY, at
NEW ROSHAN TALKIES
(Play-House)
2-30, 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

ALL-UP MAIL OPERATION

Long-Term Plan Premature

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE Air Transport licensing Board held a public enquiry into the question of granting long—term licence for the operation of the night air traffic for the night air mail scheme.

The consensus of opinion among the airline companies who represented their views at the enquiry held in Delhi yesterday, appears to be that the night air mail scheme, operated by the Himalayan Airways Company, had proved more or less a success so far. While other companies were also willing to enter the field, the granting of a long-term licence at this stage, it was stated, would be premature in view of the Government's decision to investigate the whole question of the night air mails service through an enquiry committee which has already been set up.

The Himalayan Airways Company, it may be stated has been operating the night air mail service under a provisional licence.

RADAR FACTORY SURVEY

Experts Leave For London

BOMBAY, Wednesday (PTI): Three British technical experts of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of the United Kingdom, who were invited by the Government of India to give advice on the setting up of a radar and wireless equipment factory in India, have completed their six-week preliminary survey and left for London.

The experts, Mr. P. J. Donnelly, Consulting Engineer, Mr. P. Cushing, Production Expert, and Mr. K. Keasley, Architect, will shortly submit their report to the Industry and Supply Ministry, Government of India, from London.

They visited Chinchwad, near Poona, Bihar, Mysore and New Delhi. While in Delhi, they conferred with the Industry and Supply Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and officials of the Ministry, on the establishment of a radar and wireless factory, "large enough to make the country self-sufficient in this respect".

Reception To Sardar

BOMBAY, Wednesday: A Garden Party will be held at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, on January 5 at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) in honour of the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

The hosts include the Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Presidents of the Indian Merchants Chamber, the Millowners Association, the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Western India Chamber of Commerce, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, the Native Share & Stock Brokers Association, the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Socialist Conference

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The eighth National Conference of the Socialist Party will be held in the Province of Madras in the 3rd week of April this year. The venue and the dates will be announced later.

The conference was originally scheduled to meet at Hyderabad but as elections to the Constituent Assembly are being held there the venue has been shifted to the Madras Province.

Fall In Night Temperatures

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Jan. 4, (P. T. I.): The following is the weather summary for Wednesday:—

Weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures were markedly below normal over Rajputana Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THURSDAY EVENING: Dry weather will continue. Night temperatures will rise in Hyderabad, the East Central Provinces, Vindhya Pradesh and Chota Nagpur.

CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and raintall in inches during the past 24 hours from December 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Wednesday:—

Ahmedabad 76 57 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 83 50 0 0 minus 0.3, Ambala 66 41 0 0.4 minus 0.7, Baroda 79 48 0 0 0, Belgaum 84 52 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 80 66 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 83 59 0 0 minus 0.2, Darjeeling 43 33 0 0.4 plus 0, Delhi 62 38 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Hyderabad 84 57 0 0 0 Jubbulpore 71 43 0 0 minus 0.5, Lucknow 66 44 0 0 minus 0.4, Madras 85 65 0 0 minus 5.7, Mahabaleshwar 70 54 0 0 minus 0.2, Mussoorie 50 — — — —, Negaptam 82 76 0 0.1 plus 1.4, Nellore 88 66 0 0 minus 3.2, Nagpur 81 53 0 0 minus 0.5, Ootacamund 70 35 0 0 minus 2.1, Patiala 63 41 0 0.3 —, Patna 71 46 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 82 48 0 0 minus 0.2, Rajkot 78 53 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 89 54 0 0 minus 0.5, Simla — 35 0 1.6 plus 0.2, Surat 81 — 0 0 minus 0.1 Vizagaptam 83 68 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

TO LAKE SUCCESS

Mr. M. R. Masani accompanied by his wife left for Lake Success on Wednesday to attend the U. N. Commission meeting on Discrimination of Minorities on January 9.

Procurement Prices Cut

BOMBAY ORDER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Director of Publicity in a press note today said:

"Falling in line with the all-India policy of an integrated reduction in the prices of essential commodities and with a view to maintaining a reasonable parity in food prices throughout the country, the Government of Bombay has, under instruction from the Government of India, decided to reduce the procurement prices of millets (mainly jowar, bajri and maize) by about eight per cent; And of paddy from about five to ten per cent.

In effecting these reductions, the Government has taken into account the existing level of prices of the principal foodgrains in the different areas of the province and the need for maintaining reasonable parity between them.

"On the re-imposition of food controls in September 1948, the Government of India permitted the Government of Bombay, in view of the special circumstances prevailing at the time, to increase the procurement prices of foodgrains by 50 per cent, though the increase allowed in most other provinces and States was generally 25 per cent. The Government of India announced at the same time its intention of reducing these prices to a reasonable level in November 1949.

ECONOMY STEP

In purusuance of this objective and in view of the paramount necessity of adopting urgent measures to deal with the financial and economic situation of the country, the Government of India directed the provincial Government to bring about an overall reduction of 7-1/2 per cent, in the procurement prices of kharif foodgrains.

Having regard to the special circumstances prevailing in this province, the Bombay Government would have favoured a more gradual reduction in procurement prices. The Government of India, however, for reasons stated above, insisted that the prices should be reduced to the extent indicated by it.

The revised procurement prices will come into effect from January 7 next and will continue in force until further orders. The prices of wheat, gram and barely will be announced later.

"The wholesale and retail prices of these foodgrains procured after January 7, will also be reduced to correspond to the revised procurement prices and orders regarding this are being issued separately.

Registrar Of Pharmacy Tribunal Appointed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. G. V. Gogate, at present Secretary of the Registration Tribunal under the Pharmacy Act, 1949, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as Registrar of the Tribunal.

VINDHYA DAY ON JAN. 15

Socialist Move

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE Socialist leaders, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, Mr. Asoka Mehta and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, have today issued a call for observance of "Vindhya Day" on January 15 throughout India.

In the course of a joint statement to the press, they have demanded suspension of all officers "responsible for the Rewa killings" and institution of a judicial inquiry in Rewa incidents. Otherwise, they warn, "the Vindhya conflagration will spread." They maintain that there had been more dead and larger arrests in Rewa on January 2, than those reported in the press.

The Socialist leaders add: "The issue in Vindhya is simple. No elections to Parliament have ever been held in this area. For almost two years now, the Government of India and the Congress have acted dictatorially.

"This simple issue of democracy versus dictatorship so cruelly raised in Vindhya affects in equal measure other peoples of the ex-States. In an unbelievably crude manner, C. P., Orissa and Bombay Parliaments have Government nominees representing the peoples of the merged States. Nominated executives, mis-called Ministries, are functioning as in Rajasthan, where the Suwana massacre claimed twenty lives from a peaceful crowd.

Ram Manohar Lohia, who had presented the Vindhya issue at a mass meeting in Rewa on December 28, with which the Rewa Municipal Committee was associated, is leaving Bombay for Rewa on January 6.

AVERTING CLOSURE OF MILLS

Agreement Among Textile Interests

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Requisitioning of cotton from mills which have surplus stocks and distribution of the same to mills which are faced with cotton shortage was one of the agreed proposals evolved at the joint meeting of representatives of millowners and of the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad, it is reliably learnt from the Bombay Secretariat. This proposal is being forwarded to the Government of India.

The joint meeting of the textile industry and of labour was held to formulate agreed conclusions for tiding over the present cotton shortage which has resulted in the closure of many mills in the Province. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay's Labour Minister, also met the textile interests at Ahmedabad and had discussions with them.

The specific proposal at the conference, it is learnt, was that the Government of India should resort to special powers to requisition stocks from those mills which have enough stock, say for nine months and that the requisitioned cotton should be distributed among the mills which have completely run short of stocks.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, the Ahmedabad Labour leader, today met Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda at the Secretariat and is understood to have discussed the issue.

CALL TO RAILMEN TO STRIKE

BOMBAY, Wednesday: A call to railway workers throughout India to strike on March 9, as a protest against the Government "policy of mass retrenchment, wage cut and increased work-load" was issued today by the All-India Union of Railway Workers.

The decision in favour of a one-day strike of railwaymen on March 9, was taken by the Working Committee of the Union at its meeting on December 31. The meeting also resolved to affiliate the All-India Union of Railway Workers to the Rail and Road Transport Workers Union International of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Pulse Of The City

NEARLY HALF RECOVERED: With the latest find of Rs. 85,000 in currency notes, indentified as the ones stolen in the recent Central Bank hold-up, the Bombay Police have by now recovered nearly half of the loot. About Rs. 3 lakhs are still to be traced. On receipt of information that some of the booty distributed among the underworld, was kept in a room in Kamatipura, officers of the Bombay C. I. D. searched two floors of a house. They had to force open a room where the brother of alleged leader of the gang was hiding. Mohammad Umar Ajju, the brother, was put under arrest. A small box containing the currency notes was taken charge of from the room by the police. Six perosns in all were arrested on Tuesday bringing the total number of arrests to twenty.

TWENTY-SECOND TIME: Arrested for the twenty-second time, Fakruddin Haninuddin, a returned externee was sentenced Wednesday to undergo two years R.I. The 60-year old man has spent 15 years of his life in prison.

ABANDONED INNOCENT: A new born child abandoned by an unmarried mother was rescued on Tuesday by the watchman of a house in Peddar Road. The incessant wails of the child attracted his attention. Picking up the baby, he conducted a private enquiry and traced the wanted mother, Parvathibai Krishna in a few hours. Ganpat Harji, described as the father, and the mother were arrested. Both were released on bail.

THE AGA KHAN BLESSES: The Aga Khan blessed 20,000 of his followers of the Ismailia Khoja community Wednesday. He visited three Jamatkhanas, where he and his wife were offered sweets by the assembled women.

NEW YEAR CUT: The Lamington Police arrested Maheswar Dattatraya Ghoslakar for trying to dispose of Rs. 1,000 currency notes for Rs. 200 each. The police recovered five notes from his residence.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT several cases of bail-bearings were stolen early last month from a godown at Khedwadi. Three persons, Lal Mohamed Ali Mohamed, Abdul Aziz Rasak and Jamil Ahmed Fida Hussain were produced before Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. J. Khambatta Wednesday by the police and charged with the theft.

FELL FROM TRAIN: A 35-year old Parsi woman, Banoo Shiganpuria, fell from a suburban train near Churchgate station Wednesday morning and was admitted at the G.T. Hospital for treatment.

HAIRDRESSING: The charge of impersonation against Glegory P. MacCarthy was disbelieved by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate and he was acquitted Tuesday. The case was that he entered a woman hairdresser's shop in Colaba and threatened to search the place posing himself as a police officer.

TODAY'S RADIO

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1950

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6, 9, Gujerati—9-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m.; 7-45 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi —8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 K. Premdas, geet, 8-15 C Gandharva, kh. vilambit, 12-45 p.m. Tamirskari, 12-50 K. Premdas, geet, 1-10 Geet gumpha, 1-40 dance re-ords, 4-20 School broadcast, 5-0 G. S. Joshi, multani, 5-20 M. Ismail, sarangi, 5-30 For children, K., 6-10 S. V. Patwardhan, pakhwaj, 6-20 B. V. Patekar, kh. vilambit, 7-0 Dav's topic, 7-10 Locals 7-20 G S Joshi M. bhavgeet, 7-30 Kusum Karandikar, behad, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Increase in food production, G., 8-45 P. M. Mistri's feature Amrit Keshav Navak, G. 9-15 A Baksh: sarangi, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 sport folio, 10-0 Vere da Silva, violin, 10-30 Phila. orch.

VARIATIONS: 8-0 a.m. A. M Baksh, sarangi, 8-45 B. V. Patekar, pad, 1-0 p.m. Kusum Karandikar, pad, 1-30 Geet gumpha, 1-50 For women, 5-0 Hindi lessons, 6-0 Kusum Karandikar, paideep, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 B. V. Patekar, pad, 9-0 S. Puntambekar, K. compositions, 10-0 C Gandharva, kh. vilambit.

BARODA

7-0 a.m. As in Ahmedabad, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 L. Maganlal, bhajan 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 8-30 P G Shinde, todi, 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 5-45 Mumtaz Begum Udepurwali, thumri, 6-10 Hindi lessons, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad 7-15 U. Parikh, on "Samay Satnay", 7-30 V. Joshi, sarangi, 7-45 Mumtaz Begum, U, thumri, 8-0 Talat Mahmud, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 V. Joshi, sarangi, 8-45 As in Ahmedabad, 9-15 Ustad F Khan.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. P. Shah, violin, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 J. V. Bhojak, geet, 8-15 Bhairavi, 8-30 As in Baroda, 5-30 p.m. P. Shah, violin, 5-45 As in Baroda, 6-10 Hindi lessons 6-30 J. Bhojak, pads, 6-45 P Shah violin, 7-0 Lest you forget, 7-15 U. Parikh's talk on "Samay Satnay" 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 J. V. Bhojak, geets, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Baroda, 8-45 Kavya sangeet, 9-15 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

B. B. C. News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41: 8-30—31 and 41: 9-30—31: 11-30—19 and 25: 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19: 4-30—13 and 16: 6-30—13 and 16: 9-30—10 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 Mid-Week Talk. 7 We Beg to Differ. 7-30 Land and Livestock. 8 William Krasnik. 8-15 Sterling Vamp. 8-45 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. 10 Ralph Wilson and His Dance Orchestra. 10-30 Wilfred Pickles in "Have A Go!" 11 Sports Review. 11-15 Listeners' Choice. 1-30 Portrait from Istanbul. 2-15 Merchant Navy Newsletter. 2-30 Melody of Strings. 3 BBC Scottish Orchestra. 3-45 Science and Everyday Life. 4 Portland Light Orchestra. 4-45 Sporting Review. 5 Music Magazine. 5-15 Generally Speaking. 5-45 Eve Becke. 6 Listeners' Digest. 6-45 Montmartre Players. 7 The Women's Programme. 7-45 Half-Century Quiz. 8-45 Ray Martin. 9-45 News Records. 10-30 British Political Weeklies.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 Tamilosai. 8 Behner Ki Khidmat Men. 8-15 Sunne Ki Baten. 8-30 Sabras.

MATHEMATICAL STUDY NEGLECTED

Need To Set Up Research Institutes Stressed

POONA, Jan. 4, (PTI): Prof. Nalini Mohan Basu today called for a "reorganisation and re-orientation" of mathematical studies in the country.

Presiding over the mathematics section of the Indian Science Congress, Prof. Basu suggested the immediate appointment of a special committee, to go into the question of mathematical studies in schools, colleges and universities of India. "Mathematics," he said "plays a fundamental role in human affairs generally and in sciences particularly. The scientific age is far too advanced to brook any delay in this matter, and sooner it is realised the better for the nation and the country."

Prof. Basu regretted that mathematics should have few votaries in the country.

"Free India," Dr. Basu said "should realise that the study of some advanced mathematics is important not simply because of its utilitarian value in the narrow sense but chiefly because in modern civilisation mathematics has to be regarded as one of the humanities, the study of which is indispensable for a rational life."

Dr. Basu also urged Government to give sufficient encouragement for mathematical studies. The Government, he said, had planned eleven national laboratories and technological institutions but there was no place for an institute of mathematical research.

He was of the view, therefore that the establishment of an institute of mathematical research could be more than amply justified as a "sound investment."

Plea To Reduce Land Revenue Rate

NAVSARI, Jan. 4, (PTI): Kheduts of Nagdara and Satem villages in Navsari taluka meeting-here passed a resolution urging the Government of Bombay to reduce the land revenue by 50 per cent to give an "incentive" to farmers to grow more food.

White Ants Eat Rs. 11,000!

CHIRALA, Nov. 11.

It is learnt that currency notes of the value of Rs. 11,000, belonging to a local provisions merchant, have been completely damaged by white ants.

It is stated that the merchant sold his lands, and placed the proceeds, together with some other cash, in one hundred-rupee currency notes, in a wooden box, and left it "securely" in a place where no one in the room.

After the recent [illegible] noticed that all the notes were damaged beyond recognition.

SHOPKEEPERS HOUSEHOLDERS
This loss might have been
YOURS
Safeguard your hard-earned money and other valuables truly and completely by locking them inside these easy-to-use, everlasting deposit-boxes, before you come to grief. Remember wooden containers are open to destruction by fire, too, and they are easily broken open or carried away by thieves.

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A small safe with 3-way Godrej lock (unopenable except by own Key).
Only Rs. 90

only Rs. 83
STEEL CASH-JEWEL BOX
Buy from the safe maker

Quick Delivery—Lower prices

So much for so little
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A STORY OF THE COMMON PEOPLE WHO ALSO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY

The Bombay Chronicle

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

The opening of the First National Chemical Laboratory was graced by the presence of several international scientists who had come to India for the Science Congress. In his inaugural speech, the Prime Minister laid the greatest stress on the importance of the Laboratory, particularly on the opportunity that it afforded to young men and women with an interest in research. In the past, he observed, too many of these had been forced to turn from science to "second-rate professions or positions in the executive side of the Government". He was rather harsh in attributing this diversion to a desire for more money or for the opportunity to "sit in honoured places in public functions". This eagerness does not go with "second-rate professions and executive positions" but with the first-rate. Nevertheless, it is a waste of talent which the country can ill afford. On the other hand, if men with opportunities for research seek an escape from science into the professions and administrative posts, it is not unlikely that they have found in actual practice that the opportunities did not exist at all. Nor can it be quite ruled out that men of scientific ability, talent and training find themselves cramped by being allotted administrative work in Science Institutes, work which could be even performed better by individuals possessing executive ability. It is not difficult to sympathise with these frustrated persons if they forsake Science for posts which are openly administrative. Their plight is worse than that of men who have been forced by economic necessity to give up their scientific interest early in life, for they have had the tantalising experience of being at the very centre of research and denied the opportunity that they craved for. So much energy is wastefully used up in doing things which can be very easily done by business executive, that one hesitates to use harsh words in criticising those who throw up a losing battle. After all, they are only giving up appearance for reality.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's criticism of industrialists for failing to see the opportunities afforded by research is also slightly distorted by failure to see the conditions prevailing in industrial life. It is true that industrialists have been preoccupied with making profits, but why should inquiry into improved methods be adverse to profits? Why should it be true in India alone that the businessman who confines himself to the old methods, finds it at least as profitable as, and at times more profitable than, the more venturesome of his fellows? In the ultimate analysis, the answer to these questions is that the industrial atmosphere here is not conducive to research and experiment. Before industrialists can interest themselves in general industrial research, they should be able to prove to their satisfaction that scientific methods are profitable. Altruism, interest in industrial and national progress, grow out of successful private endeavour and experimenting. But the get-rich-quick opportunities provided by the unnatural conditions of the war years, the national upsurge which placed a premium on Swadeshi, the protectionist trend in national economics and the Indian consumer's lack of interest in the quality of goods brought about a problem which was in effect the very opposite of the one discussed in the first paragraph: That unskilled men were put to perform skilled tasks which is as wasteful in industry as the employment of men of science in administrative jobs is in scientific research. It is not very helpful to denounce industrialists for their lack of interest in research and it is unfortunate that Pandit Jawaharlal should have digressed into this field. But the National Chemical Laboratory and the other ten laboratories which will follow in due course, should go a long way in impressing on industrialists the value of research work. Obviously the national laboratories will not be able to help specific industries beyond a certain general point; and from there it will have to be taken up by the leading men in those industries themselves. The laboratories are in this sense an essential piece of industrial, as well as scientific, pioneering which the Government has done well in initiating.

We can understand that the needs of the country, of which the men in administrative authority are more aware than others, combined with our own inadequacies make the urgency of increased and improved production imperative. We can also see that it is this aspect which has coloured the pronouncements of official spokesmen of the Government of India at these science function. But the impatience which is so appropriate in the context of our numerous shortages, is strikingly out of place in a scientific world. The eagerness to achieve results is more associated with the industrial world where survival often depends on expedition, and with the political sphere where time is at times limited, than in the scientific field. It is unnecessary to go into extremes like the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake to appreciate this point. What is necessary is not that the laboratories should yield industrial fruit like the magician's mango-tree but that they should create throughout the country an interest in scientific research and studies which will bring forth and engage the maximum students who are interested in or have a natural bent for science. It is in the creation of the right atmosphere and the much-needed opportunities for scientific study which can legitimately be expected from the national Laboratories that our greatest expectations lie. Out of these developments will assuredly stem industrial scientific research and industrial interest in scientific studies. The Prime Minister in calling for a search for talent and for an all our effort to put it to the best purpose struck a happy note. Equally inspiring was his plea that "a psychology be created in our minds even to work under difficulties." If the men at the helm rise to the full stature indicated briefly by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, if they interest themselves not only in research but also in allowing the young scientist to develop to the full their latent capacities and interests, Indian Science work will have moved vastly forward. What is more, a glowing example would have been set to Indians in all other fields of national activity. This demands much more than is apparent at first glance. Dr. Blakeslee of the Smith College Genetics Experiment Station had drawn pointed attention to two glaring defects in the world of Indian Science: The eagerness of the leading personalities to be noticed and the reluctance on their part to give deserved credit to juniors working actively in the field. Dr. Blakeslee even hinted that obstacles were placed in the way of active students and research workers contacting international scientists. This is a serious charge which needs to be looked into and corrected now that we are launching out on a nationwide plan of developing scientific studies. The national laboratories, carefully developed ought to help a great deal in correcting this condition, whether it is real understanding on the part of Dr. Blakeslee or it springs from unfair misrepresentation by some scientific workers whose idea of their work's importance was unduly inflated. It is in the national laboratories where the greater security and freedom from competition that government service affords will inspire both interest in the work and a certain detachment, that this spirit, produced probably by the competitive tone of private enterprise, can best be countered. And a determined effort should be made in this direction.

Thought For The Day

One of the things that sadden a man as he grows older and reviews his life is the reflection that his most devastating deeds were generally the ones which he did with the best motives.

—W. S. MAUGHAM.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mysore: The representative character of the Hatta Regime in Indonesia was questioned by Mr. Altman, delegate for Poland, who made a statement in the I.L.O. Governing Body explaining his vote against the sending of an invitation to the Government of the United State of Indonesia to the Asian Regional Conference in Ceylon. The main cause, he said, was he did not consider that genuine national independence with equality of political and economic rights could be secured until Socialism had been introduced and the possibility of exploitation of man by man completely removed.—(PTI).

* *

"Human beings make money, but money does not make human beings", said Pandit Nehru.

But money sometimes unmakes people.

* *

Mr. Ponnambalam, the Ceylon Minister for Industries, sought India's advice in developing the island's industries.

Only advice, mind you, and no man-power.

* *

"Asia is a challenge to the I.L.O." says Mr. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

Is it a compliment or....to our industrialists who were rebuked the other day by our Prime Minister?

* *

A treaty of friendship and commerce between India and Afghanistan will be signed here, says a New Delhi message.

We await Pakistan's reactions.

* *

Swami Ramanand Tirth, the Hyderabad State Congress leader, met Pandit Nehru for the second time in recent days at Nagpur.

Sardar Patel can now enjoy a well-earned rest.

* *

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, has advocated a World Federal Government.

Hitch your wagon to a star.

* *

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, has asked the Governor of West Bengal to "convey to Hazare and Merchant my most hearty congratulations".

Congratulations too for keeping out of the test match?

COTTON PROSPECTS

ALTHOUGH industrial production in many minor industries recorded a sizable improvement this year, India's most important industry viz. cotton textiles, received a set back. At the begining of the year the output was not discouraging production in the first quarter being 995.23 million yards. In the second quarter, however, it declined to 992.2 million yards and further to 967.23 million yards in the third quarter. The last quarter production is estimated at 975 million yards. The total production is estimated at 3939 million yards as against the 1948 total of 4.638 million yards.

By the middle of the last year, the industry was in a crisis. Mills were being closed down due to accumulation of stocks largely due to high prices. As there were no buyers to cover the cost of production including profits, these mills were considered uneconomic and therefore closed down. In the province of Bombay alone, as on 31-10-1949, 23 mills were totally closed down affecting 24,976 workers and 52 mills had partially closed down by reducing shifts or departments affecting 16,049 workers. The first step towards solving the crisis in cotton textiles industry should be that of reducing prices.

TARGETS FIXED

According to the decisions arrived at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Government of India have fixed targets to be attained during the next year, for the cotton textile industry as well as for other essential industries. On the basis of an installed capacity of 191,925 looms the target for this industry has been fixed at 4,500 million yards. As to the question of reduction of cost of production, working parties are going to be appointed to go into the whole question and their report is expected after six months.

As a consequence of Pakistan's non-devaluation our raw cotton position had definitely worsened as we were importing about 650,000 bales of raw cotton from that country. The Governmen tare reported to have allotted foreign exchange for the immediate purchase of eight lakh bales of raw cotton from overseas sources including some hard currency areas and as far as the Government are concerned, they are satisfied that with the existing demand position the supply as enhanced by the imports would prove to be adequate for the ensuing season. It is only natural to assume that the Government's estimate of demand took note of the requirement of raw materials for reaching the target. If their estimate of demand is based on the current rate of consumption it is not unlikely that the supply would prove to be inadequate for a greater rate of consumption, that would be necessary for reaching the targets.

TRADE FEARS DEFICIT

As against the Government position, the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, in a press note, has forecast a deficit of one lakh of bales (as on August 31, 1950). The B.M.A. estimates carry over with the Mills at 1,200,000 bales while the Government estimate it at 1,300,000 bales. India's cotton crop for 1949-50 is estimated by the B.M.A. at 26,00,000 bales and by the Government at 2,800,000 bales. The B.M.A.'s estimate of cotton consumption—and their estimates are based on current consumption exceeds government's estimate by 250,000 bales. The B.M.A. includes two extra items in the 'demand' list viz. (i) exports of permissible cotton and (ii) ex-factory consumption which do not find any place in the Government's estimate. It is only natural for the textile manufacturing mill-owners to exaggerate the factory requirements in the interest of easier supply position of raw cotton. Therefore, the government should clarify the position in a communique and take steps, if necessary, to get the necessary quantity of cotton of right quality. There should be no more crisis due to lack of decision in time and slow action to implement the decision.

CLOSURE OF MILLS

So far as this industry is concerned, the most important fact is that many of our mills cannot produce at a lower cost of production and actualy 21 mills have ceased to produce. It is reported that the Government of Bombay is being empowered for taking over the mills. It is not yet known how far the Government would be able to run all of these mills for many of them are reported to be absolutely uneconomic.

The problem of closure of mils first due to accumulation of stocks has been made more complicated by the shortage of raw cotton. Imported cotton specially those from hard currency areas would be much dearer than that we used to get from Pakistan. With this high priced raw cotton and with other cost factors remaining as it is, it would be only natural to expect a rise in cost of production and hence in prices. It was difficult to find buyers for cloth produced with the imported cotton at pre-devaluation rate. The whole question of importing raw cotton, therefore, should be viewed in the background of these difficulties.

EXPORT POTENTIALITY

It is suggested that we have got a huge export potentiality and that it has been substantially enhanced by the devaluation of currencies. The Indian Trade Bulletin dated December 1, 1949 (issued by the Ministry of Commerce) writes:—

"Since the devaluation of the sterling in terms of the U.S. dolar, there has been a growing demand for cloth blankets, yarn, ready-made apparel, towels, etc. from the sterling area countries as imports from the U.S.A. have become costlier by 44 per cent. Since the Indian Union is an important producing centre for cloth, enquiries have been forthcoming from a number of countries such as Aden, Jamaica, Kenya and Uganda, Singapore, Tanganyika, Mauritius, Fiji, Nigeria, etc. The total requirements of these countries from India until the end of 1949 are estimated at 66.92 million yards. During the first half of 1950, they are expected to import 112.17 million yards while their estimated offtake in the second half of 1950 is placed at 114.80 million yards. In case Japan were not in a position to cater to their needs, their off-take is likely to improve to 128.37 million yards and 125.55 million yards in the first and second halves of 1950."

COMPETITION FROM JAPAN

As to the competition from Japan, the folowing extract from the World Economic Report, 1948 published by the United Nations—Department of Economic Affairs—"The outstanding

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Ding Dong

The Kashmir question will, in all probability, be referred to the Security Council. The much talked of "McNaughton Formula" has gone the way of the earlier compromise proposals, evidently because it committed the mistake of equating the aggressor with the wronged nation. And now, we can expect lengthy debates in the Security Council with each delegate airing his views at learned length on a question which is very simple and which can be settled in no time if there is a will to settle. The earlier debates have been noted for the refusal of the members to see the facts of the case impartially. There is no guarantee that they will do so now. The United Nations Commission on Kashmir, whose report has been acclaimed by Pakistan not without justification, slurred over the future of the bandits, masquerading under the title of "Azad Kashmir Government", and condoned their misdeeds. The Council's retiring President repeated the mistake, and it is no surprise that India is unable to support his well-intentioned efforts. How long this enervating battle of words is to last, the future alone can tell. As the debate drags on, the cardinal point that it is the Kashmiris themselves who have to decide their future in peaceful conditions, is being forgotten.

Expected

The resolution of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee disputing the recommendations of the Partition Council was expected in view of Mr. Prakasam's note of dissent. The Partition Council's representative character itself is being questioned by prominent Andhras, among them Sir S. V Ramamoorthy who acted as the Governor of Bombay for some time. All this must come as a damper to those enthusiasts who have been hoping for an early formation of an Andhra Province. It is now said that the Government of India will not implement the recommendations of the Partition Council, since they promised to do so only if there was complete unanimity. And so there will not be an Andhra Province on January 26. The efforts of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to hasten its formation have been in vain, largely owing to the intransigence of Andhra leaders. Mr. Prakasam finds fault with the Partition Council for being niggardly in its allocation of funds for the new province, and he is upset by the fact that the Tamils would not allow the Andhras to remain in Madras for the time being. It is possible, however, to understand the misgivings of the non-Andhras on the question of the capital, for they have been feeling that the Andhra campaign for the possession of Madras was not justified by facts, and they are afraid that, if the question is not settled before partition, it may lead to complications. In the circumstances, the Central Cabinet will have an excellent excuse for turning down the Andhra demand with every show of justice. What is a loss to the Andhras may be a gain to the country, if only this will check the fissiparous tendencies now rampant in the country, high-lighted by the Karnatak threat of resignation.

Surrender Foodgrains

The Bombay Government have accepted the suggestions made in the press by making arrangements for those who wish to surrender voluntarily their cereal rations, wholly or partially. We hope that those who find their rations more than sufficient will take advantage of it. Many persons must have found to their sorrow that it is very difficult to store their painfully saved rice or wheat in Bombay. In no time, damp and the weevils get at it and, unless it is carefully looked after, it becomes unfit for human consumption. In such circumstances, it is better to draw less than to let unused rations go waste. Unless the "Miss A Meal" movement is linked with surrender of part of rations, it will have no meaning. All those who have the country's interest at heart, will willingly sacrifice a little to lessen the burden of the economic crisis. If each person sacrifices a week's rations in the period of two months, a big cut can be made in imports of cereals. Simultaneously, there must be an attempt by the rice-eaters to eat more of other cereals and lessen their rice quota, which is one of the biggest items in our imports. Those who cannot take a cut in their rations, should at least determine not to buy rice in the black market, which is turning many juveniles into criminals.

Executive Abuse

Remarkable independence of judgment was shown recently by a City Magistrate, when he set free a man who had been arrested for the infringment of an externment order served on him by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under the Public Security Measures' Act,—The tendency observed, of late, on the part of some police officers, at least, to use the Public Security Measures' Act for bringing to book offenders who have not actually offended the provisions of and are not covered by it is to say the least, very deplorable. In the present instance, the Magistrate's apt remarks go to show how the police had erred in making use of this obnoxious Act. He said, "The police have no more than a mere suspicion that the accused was indulging in anti-social activities, and this is all the material placed before the Commissioner of Police, on which the externment order was passed. I am constrained to observe that the tendency which this case illustrates, of freely resorting to drastic powers under the Public Security Measures' Act in dealing with cases which could be normally dealt with under the existing laws on the Statute Book, and which do not come within the purview of this special legislation, amounts to abuse of the trust and confidence reposed by the legislature in responsible officers of the State".

Nodding Homers

What we have been wanting to say but have refrained from saying, though under extreme provocation, has been said by the London "Economist". It writes, "It is astonishing how many people have fallen into the elementary chronological trap of supposing that the first half of the twentieth century comes to an end at midnight on Saturday. In America, the heresy seems to be almost universal. But in that competitive society something must be allowed for the dread of being left behind; it is surprising only that the really enterprising did not begin celebrating the half-century twelve months ago". Confused by the certainty of the errant, we held our (metaphorical) tongue. Thus from the fear that we had been scooped by our contemporaries, we have allowed ourselves to be scooped by the "Economist". This is the minor tragedy of journalism.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Third Test

When the sequence of bad luck was broken by Vijay Hazare in winning the Toss, it looked as if half the battle for India's first victory in these Test series was over. And what a victory it turned out to be: Vijay Hazare skippered well and nobody will be more happier than Merchant to see his mantle fall so worthily on the shoulders of his able second-in-command. Hazare is the most unassuming and lovable cricketer of the whole lot and both his hand and head were seen what they are worth.

Coming to the game itself, thanks to 175 by unbeaten Hazare, India did well in collecting 422 runs in her first endeavour. But it took her nearly two full days to do it and that certainly is a matter for no small regret, considering the fact that she had at her disposal players who could bat fast and collect runs at a rapid pace. Why this extra-cautiousness then? Mr. George Duckworth former England wicket-keeper and now Manager of the Commonwealth Team who is also covering these Test series for the "Hindu" of Madras in his despatch has very pointedly commented on this lack of enterprise.

Our fielding was again patchy and both in their first and second innings the Commonwealthers gave very easy catches which were however laid on the floor. Phadkar, Naidu, Adhikari and Umrigar were however exceptions and did some very smart work in the field The catch by Phadkar at forward short leg off Chowdhary which dismissed Pettiford in Commonwealth first innings was a real gem. "If India wins this Test match" wrote George Duckworth, "this catch by Phadkar must be remembered as one of the match winning efforts in this game".

Mankad and Naidu fared well on the Eden Gardens wicket. On a crumbling wicket Naidu is the man of the moment to run through any side at the wickets. Out of the eight wickets that actually fell, he claimed as many as five and that too only for a bare 59 runs out of a total of 348!

Yet we find that in the Fourth Test to be played at Kanpur from 14th January onwards for reasons best known to themselves, the Selectors have thought fit to throw overboard this C.S. Naidu. The most unkindest cut of all, one would almost feel. True, the matting wicket at Kanpur may not afford him an opportunity to repeat his Calcutta performance and that Hiralal Gaekwad and Ghulam Ahmed the new comers may do the trick there. But then why not take only one of them and retain Naidu for his fielding alone? Fielding is our weakest point and Naidu's retention would most certainly strengthen it. Here I would like to repeat that Naidu is not merely a bowler but a fielder par excellence. He is the smartest and most agile fielder in the whole of India today, the equal of whom it will take us a long long time to produce. In this match, Naidu not only bowled but also fielded at his best and with the live wire Dattu Phadkar and the inimitable Vijay Hazare the Skipper combined into a Trio of Match Winners, enhancing the prestige and glory of Indian Cricket in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the game.

I believe the Selection Committee have erred in not taking Naidu's fielding into account while dropping him out from the Fourth Test. But it is not too late to mend.

—NANALAL N. TALATY.

India's Good Work

India triumphed over the Commonwealth Team by 7 wickets at Calcutta and the members of the team deserve all credit.

Looking back on the tests already played against the Commonwealth, as well as those against the West Indies last year, it can be noticed that India, when the odds were against her, managed to fight back gallantly in the Second Innings, having failed in the spin of the coin and forced to follow on, and draw the match (except of course the 4th Test against the West Indies at Madras and the First Test in the present series at Delhi). The Commonwealth Team, both at Delhi and Bombay, placed themselves in an advantageous position by winning the toss and amassing a good score. That they failed to retrieve the position a second time in the Calcutta test, speaks highly of the performance of our side. If India had had her share of luck, may be she would have done better in the past.

The fielding has, as usual, been poor. Had it not been for some costly errors, there was every likelihood of India having registered an Innings Victory.

Mantri, by standing too far back away from the wicket, lost some previous chances. Why Mantri should stand so far back even to bowlers like Nayudu, Mankad and Chaudhari, beats one's imagination. This should be rectified.

Because Modi captured two wickets for India in the Second Test (I am not belittling his feat it was good work of India) Merchant used him as an opening bowler with the new ball along with Phadkar, and Hazare repeated the mistake at Calcutta. Modi was never known to be a bowler, and it would sound ridiculous if he is made India's test opening bowler in future. As a change bowler to unsettle the batsmen, he may prove useful.

Incidentally, in announcing the side for the Fourth Test at Kanpur it is noticed that Nayudu has been dropped and it is reported that the Selectors have favoured Gaikwad and Gulam Ahmed because of their experience on matting wicket. Naydu's omission, coming as it does in the wake of his fine performance at Calcutta, may not, I am afraid, prove a wise decision and Naydu coming from Holkar must also have experience on matting wicket.

Well, Good Luck for India, at Kanpur and Madras.

—N. A. SRINIVASAN

Indo-Pakistan Differences

As the devaluation of the Rupee controversy shows, it is indeed regrettable that the gulf between India and Pakistan instead of becoming narrow has become still more wide. Both the countries are in the grip of economic maladjustment; both the countries have quite unprecedented problems to solve that can confront any new and inexperienced Government. Instead of helping each other in overcoming these difficulties, it appears that both sides are pulling their weight against each other.

If one side be on the wrong and the other right, it is often not very difficult to compose their differences. But when both the sides consider that their viewpoint is correct reconciliation between them becomes well-nigh impossible. In most of the tragedies of the world we find this obsession with one's point of view being the only correct one playing havoc on both sides.

In the points of difference between the two countries some such spirit is working. It is, therefore, in the interests of both the countries that instead of solving their mutual differences by cursing each other and adopting retaliatory measures, they should seek help through mediation and arbitration

It is to the credit of both India and Pakistan that they have entrusted the solution of some of their differences to the arbitration of U.N or to some other special tribunals. But why should not both the countries agree to entrust all their differences to some permanent tribunal in which both of them may have complete confidence? U.N. and other international organisations have got very complicated machinery to solve problems entrusted to them. The fate of Kashmir and Hyderabad questions is before our eyes. Notwithstanding the best will on all the sides, U.N has not been able to satisfy any of the parties though more than one valuable year has passed when these questions were brought to its urgent notice.

May I humbly suggest to both the Governments that they should constitute a special tribunal to arbitrate in all cases where Governments of Pakistan and India are not able to iron out their differences by ministerial or secretarial negotiations. Let both the Governments appoint two judges of their Federal Courts, one from each side, as arbitrators, and let these two judges agree beforehand to entrust the points of difference between them to a commonly selected referee of international repute. Such a tribunal can decide the points of dispute more speedily than is the case with U.N I am sure if some such step is taken, it will go a long way to ease the present tension on both the sides and help the Governments and the people to devote themselves wholeheartedly to improve their economic condition and remove want and poverty that is the lot of the great majority of people of both the countries.

—SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.

Are We Able To Bear Hardships?

The Prime Minister in his new year address to a large gathering at Nagpur has somewhat misconceived the situation when he spoke of the loud complaints which we hear in India about the hardships to which the people were being subjected in regard to food, housing and clothing. He asked the people to bear their present difficulties with fortitude and courage, and observed that after his recent visit to England his admiration for the British people had increased, for they had been putting up with much greater hardships without grumbling. Evidently a remark like this can easily be exploited, for we find the very next day the B.B.C. radio selecting this part of the Panditji's speech and broadcasting it for the benefit of listeners, all over the world.

Do we really grumble because of the shortage of food and clothing? Such an observation sounds strange when one remembers that 3,000,000 died in Bengal in 1943 out of starvation resigned to the will of God, their hardships unnoticed by the rest of the world. There is scarcely a year when in some part of India famine conditions do not prevail, and when thousands may pass away without complaining or loud lament. If we hear complaints and protests against our own Government, it is not because of the shortage of food or cloth or housing. It is because the administrative machinery is either incompetent for the task of distributing the limited resources at its disposal or because the rank and file of the administrative cadre join with our industrialists and business men in an unholy alliance in unsocial practices, depriving the mass of the population of whatever little they are entitled to obtain on the shops good and unadulterated cereals or sugar or the other necessaries of life and when rationed food and cloth suffer in distribution from such malpractices, we resort to the black market. Black markets may prevail everywhere in the world. But no where else in the world is there such a lack of the sense of civic responsibility on the part of the people, such indifference to our social duties as in this land of ours. Those who protest and grumble aloud must not be taken to grumble against the hardships as such; their dissatisfaction is the result of the feeling that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark, that our leaders have not the vision to plan, that the vacillating policy of control, decontrol, and recontrol is an indication of intellectual bankruptcy—may more, that the deterioration in the morals and civic sense of the people combined with the shamelessness and opportunism of our leaders is taking the country to a crisis from which Providence alone can save us.

—P. B. WADIA

Sardar Hits Out At Unindian Acts

(Continued from page 1)

ted that the prices should be reduced to the extent indicated by it.

Sardar Patel declared that if Government had not succeeded in delivering the goods the people alone were to blame for it, for they themselves encouraged black marketing, corruption and nepotism.

He added: "People apportioning blame to each other and criticising the Government in season and out of season cannot achieve much. We cannot carry on like that. We must not forget that the conditions obtaining in the country today are a part of the world revolution and are to that extent beyond our control.

SUGAR SHORTAGE

Referring to the criticism levelled against the Government on account of the sugar shortage in the country Sardar Patel said that it was difficult to apportion blame for this to a particular class of people. Rather it was necessary to find out the cause of the shortage and take steps to prevent its recurrence. If the Government failed to do that, then alone they would be justified in blaming them.

The Deputy Prime Minister further observed that India today was faced with two urgent needs, namely food and cloth. Their only watchward was, therefore, to produce more, so as to do away with the shortage of all essential commodities and make the country self-sufficient. That was in fact the duty of every patriotic Indian.

Raise Standard Of The Poor

Many people, Sardar Patel stated, insisted that there should be an equitable distribution of wealth. This obtained in no country in the world—not even in the United States, where Labour was paid more generously than in any other country, and which was, admittedly, the richest and the most powerful. How could we, he asked, then have equitable distribution in India? Our aim should rather be, he declared, to raise the poor to the level of those who were comparatively well off than to bring about a levelling of incomes.

Others again, the Sardar continued, contended that most of the ills of the country stemmed from the fact that there was no organised opposition against the Congress. It would be a good thing if India had parliamentary opposition. But it was no use merely taking out a daily procession of protest. This might have been the right thing to do in the past, but was utterly out of place in Free India, he declared.

The business community, the Sardar went on, criticised Government on the question of State trading, on the ground that it was not one of the functions of Government, and that, if they did not embark upon it people would soon become bankrupt. They also insisted that controls should be removed. They were removed. And yet, immediately after there was acute shortage, and controls had to be reimposed. During the period, many became rich overnight at the cost of the consumer.

"For a few years, you must give up this looting of the people, for in this way you would destroy yourselves and the country," he stated.

Referring to the necessity of having a strong defensive force to ward off any possible aggression, Sardar Patel said that in order to equip this force properly, we had to have munition factories, of which we did not have enough. Many people thought that it would be better if India went the Gandhian way and made every village a self-sufficient unit in itself. This would be a good thing, he agreed, but could this be achieved in every sense? Could a village, for instance, he asked, produce enough guns, lorries, petrol and a host of other things that would be required for the army? "We who followed Mahatma Gandhi for a life-time are not fools. We bear in mind his ideals, and we shall make every effort to strike a balance between those and the needs of the country, which has to be defended against possible aggression, and must therefore have a strong armed force to guard its frontiers."

HELP US

Referring to the criticism directed against controls, the Sardar said: "I grant you that, as a result of controls, many people have lost their jobs. But could we have done otherwise in the presence of shortages? Help us to remove these shortages, and the controls will become at once a memory of the past."

To the middle classes, he said: "I know you have suffered greatly. I appeal to you, however, to tighten your belt and bear a little more, if necessary, but don't cry, for that is the way of cowards. We have suffered greatly in order to be free. Cannot we suffer a little more in order to lay strong and sure foundations for the prosperity of the country as a whole?"

RESPONSIBILITY

In conclusion, Sardar Patel said: "I appeal to you all to develop a strong sense of responsibility and to stand united in the solution of the many problems which confront us. If I were a young man, I would put my own shoulder to the wheel and shake the very foundations of the ills which afflict us today. But I am an old man, and, therefore, I can only appeal to you, with all the emphasis at my command, to harness your energy to the tasks of national reconstruction. If we do not produce more, we shall quarrel among ourselves like two dogs snarling over a piece of bone. Capitalists should give up thinking in terms only of profit. Labour should give up thinking only in terms of higher wages. I do not mean that capitalists should incur losses any more than Labour should not be adequately paid. But the primary need of the hour is co-ordination of effort for the purpose of increased production in all directions, and this must be achieved if we are to survive at all."

"If you study the budget, you will know that we have to spend 2/3rds of what we receive in maintaining our army. At the same time, we have imposed even on the rich a burden beyond their capacity to bear. Some do advise us to give up expenditure on the army or reduce it but it is only ordinary prudence to realise one's limitations. We have partitioned the country. Our wounds are not yet healed and we are still not on friendly terms with our neighbours. When we partitioned the country, we thought we were parting as brothers and we would be able to live in peace and amity each one putting his own household in order in the best manner possible. But the events have followed a different course. Until the position which we envisaged is achieved, we must be on our guard. We would be guilty of criminal neglect if we are not vigilant and alert. After all, you have to remember that Pakistan has to bear a proportionately higher burden for its defence. Even then some of them indulge in loose talks of planting their flag on the Red Fort. In Calcutta, some friends have passed resolutions about uniting the two portions of India. It is two years after achieving freedom that they have dared to open their lips on the subject. This has also been done merely to create difficulties for us. After all, if we felt that merely such a prattle were to achieve unity we would have entrusted this task to them without and difficulty. I warn you that if today the two parts can get unity, you will regret it for ever. You will then realize that we were better off as we are today.

'AKHAND HINDUSTAN'

It is those who indulge in talks of 'Akhand Hindustan' that have produced men to murder Gandhiji. If they persist in their course, they would merely be damaging India's interests. After all, they should themselves feel "Why give our enemies an opportunity to say that we have got evil designs". We do not want Pakistan to suffer; we wish them all prosperity but if they wish to build their prosperity on our losses, they are gravely mistaken. Look at jute. Before partition, Bengal used to produce jute as well as manufacture jute goods. After partition, jute has to come from East Bengal and West Bengal has to use it in its factories. In other words, jute has to come from Pakistan and we have to get it from there. If this does not happen the economic tie is loosened and both suffer. When Devaluation came, Pakistan decided to keep out and thought that we would pay Rs. 145/- where we paid Rs. 100 before. We are not such fools. We felt that if we could not pay the price which they asked of us, we would rather stop our mills than suffer economic ruin. At the same time, we have planned to avoid that catastrophe. We shall not be a victim of coersion.

PAKISTAN'S ATTITUDE

Stoppage Of Jute

"When I said some time ago that we should be self-sufficient in jute and cotton the Pakistan Finance Minister immediately shouted that we have evil designs on Pakistan. Do they want that we should perpetually bend on our knees and touch their feet? We tried our best to bring them to reason but there is a limit to which one can argue and discuss. They stopped our jute, not only the jute that our men had bought before devaluation, but also our own jute which was in transit through Pakistan. We tried our best to get it from them as we were entitled to but they prevented it from coming. We then had to stop their coal. That is not the only commodity in which we can take such action. We have other weapons in our armoury but it is not our wish to use those weapons unless they force us to. Our Prime Minister has been inviting them to settle our disputes by peaceful means but they resort to other methods.

"They are turning out Sindhi Hindus by robbing them of their property. That is not the way of peace. If we cannot achieve good neighbourly relations by these means then we have to leave it to Fate to decide the issue. Till then we have to be vigilant and cannot reduce the expenditure on the Army. If necessary we shall even have to suffer more than we have done in the past or do now. We ourselves do not wish to fight, nor do we have any aggressive designs but we fully mean to hold on and retain the India which we have got for ourselves with their concent and agreement. We shall not allow its integrity to be placed in jeopardy. We wish to be friends but there must be a realisation of that fact from the other side."

Stop Press

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Latest results were Wafdists 96 seats, Independents ten, Saddists eight, Liberals seven, Nationalists six, Socialists one, Kotla Party nil. A second ballot will be necessary on January 10 to 17 constituencies.

ELOQUENT SILENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter). A State Department spokesman today refused either to confirm or deny the existence of a confidential State Department document which, according to reports from Tokyo, had told American officials to anticipate the fall of Formosa.

"INADVERTENCE"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (P.T.I.): The Ministry of Commerce announced today that the press note regarding decontrol of export prices of cotton textiles issued on January 3, was issued "through inadvertence". "No such decision has been taken by the Government of India," said a Commerce Ministry press note today.

SARDAR'S CALL TO G. P. C. C. LEADERS

Revitalise Congress In Gujarat And Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

It is reliably learnt from well-informed Congress circles that Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, has given definite instructions to Gujarat Congress leaders asking them to revitalise the entire Congress organisation in Gujarat and Saurashtra, in view of the coming general elections in 1950.

Great importance, it is gathered, attaches to the ten-day Saurashtra tour of Mr. Kanialal Desai, President of the G.P.C.C., who is expected to spend his time in Saurashtra, discussing problems of strengthening Congress, reshuffling of Saurashtra Cabinet and internal security of the Congress organisation. He will hold a number of conferences with workers of Saurashtra.

FILLING VACANCIES IN PARLIAMENT

6 Congress Nominees From Assam Elected

SHILLONG, Jan. 4 (PTI): Six Congress nominees were declared elected to the Indian Parliament in as many vacancies caused by unseating of members of the Provincial Legislature by a recent resolution of the Constituent Assembly.

The only other nomination paper submitted for an independent candidate, Mr. Chintananda Das, was rejected by Mr. R. N. Barua, Secretary of the Assam Assembly, who acted as the Returning Officer, as it was sent by post.

Nomination papers of all the six Congress candidates were found valid and they were declared elected uncontested. The new M.P.'s are: Messrs. Debakanta Barua, Surendranath Buragohain, Mahendra Hazarika, Jogendranath Hazarika, Faiz Noor-Ali and Wazed Ali.

E. BENGAL RIVER DISPUTE

Pakistan Repudiates Its Own Theory

DACCA, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Inter-Dominion Boundary Disputes Tribunal presided over by Lord Justice Bagge of Sweden reassembled in the Assembly Chamber here today after about a three-week break since its Calcutta session.

With the permission of the Tribunal, East Bengal's Advocate-General, Mr. Faiyyaz Ali, now acting as leading counsel for Pakistan, reopened the river Matabhanga dispute and clarifying his Government's case repudiated the theory put forward by the former counsel Mr. W. W. Page on December 16 last. The Advocate-General submitted that Pakistan stood for a fluid boundary i.e., along the course of the said river as, according to him, had been envisaged by the Radcliffe Award.

Later, the Tribunal heard Sir S. M. Bose open India's case relating to the Patharia Hills Forest Reserve dispute between Assam and East Bengal.

British Reserves Pile Up

LONDON, Jan. 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Britain's gold and dollar reserve rose by ninety-four million sterling during the final quarter of 1949, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated today.

On December 31, they stood at 603 million sterling compared with 509 million at September 30, he told a press conference.

Both figures were calculated after devaluation, he said.

The district police of Lyallpur have arrested the notorious dacoit Charan Singh and his two accomplices Shattu and Fajal Hussain alias Babu. It is reported that some quantity of gold, Rs. 40,000 in Pakistani currency notes, four 303 rifles and several hand-grenades were recovered from their hide-out.

Madras Cabinet Approves Andhra Formation Scheme

(Continued from page 1)

suitable accommodation can be found for it in the Andhra area.

The recommendations of the establishments and Services Sub-Committee have been adopted with a few modifications.

TEN DISTRICTS Position Of Kannada Taluks

The Partition Committee has recommended that the Andhra Province should consist of ten districts of Visakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapan, Kurnool, Anantapur and the Telugu Taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug of the Bellary District. The remaining six Kannada taluks of the Bellary District should be constituted into a separate district and form part of the residuary Madras Province.

In respect of adjustments of the boundary of the Andhra Province in a few disputed areas, the Committee stated that a settlement could be left to be arrived at between the new Andhra and Madras Governments and only in the event of these two Governments being unable to settle the matter by negotiation, the question of appointing a Boundary Commission need be considered.

QUITE A SINISTER SUGGESTION

Kashmir Paper Indicts Liaquat's Move

SRINAGAR, Jan. 4 (UPI): Commenting editorially on Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali's statement to the London "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, (Lt.-Gen. H. J. Martin), the daily "Khidmat" (official organ of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference), has described the "solution" offered by him to decide the future of Kashmir as "destructive and traught with grave dangers."

The suggestion made by the Pakistan Prime Minister was, it will be recalled, that "Admiral Minitz should accept figures of 1941 census and should reckon votes accordingly on the basis of a 45 per cent adult suffrage crediting the Muslim block to Pakistan and the non-Muslim block to India."

The paper says that the views expressed by Mr. Liaquat Ali should cause no surprise as Pakistan had never been really sincere about giving the people of Kashmir an opportunity to decide their future. "Had she got any faith in a democratic solution of the issue, she should not have launched the perfidious attack on Kashmir. The views expressed by the Pakistan Prime Minister represent the true feelings of the Pakistan leaders. This kind of a solution, though it may attract them as a convenient way of grabbing Kashmir, will create new complications not only for Kashmir but for India and Pakistan as well and might mean starting the post-partition process all over again by rendering the

The United States has accused Russia of being the only power to violate the Potsdam Declaration of 1945 by failing to repatriate more than 376,000 Japanese prisoners of war.

PAKISTAN "ATTACK" ON INDIAN BANK

Lahore Branch Asked To Quit At Once

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (P.T.I.): The Lahore branch of the Punjab National Bank has been officially asked to vacate the premises at short notice, according to information received at the headquarters of the Bank in Delhi today.

An official of the Bank here describing it as "almost a direct attack on Indian banking", said the action of the Pakistan Government in requisitioning the premises of the bank was tantamount to giving "a quit notice to the only important Indian bank left in Pakistan".

The Bank, he said, had made representations to the Governments of India and Pakistan. The records of about ninety branches which were closed in West Pakistan and were not permitted to be removed out of Pakistan by the West Punjab Government were lying in this branch. The safe custody boxes of Hindu and Sikh refugees as well as of Muslim clients were still in its strong room, he added.

Retort To A Rattle

KARACHI, Jan. 4, (UPI): Maulana Akram Khan, President of the East Pakistan Muslim League, today characterised the recent resolution of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha demanding the restoration of Pakistan to the Indian Union, as a "direct challenge to Pakistan."

In an interview to the press, he warned that the Hindu Mahasabha sabre-rattlers that the Muslims of Pakistan are now strong enough to maintain the freedom and independence of their homeland and if it ever comes to a struggle they would "stake their all to preserve the land which they won after epic sacrifice."

ARBITRATE ON QUESTIONS UNDER DISPUTE

Andhra P. C. C's Call To Central Government

MADRAS, Jan. 4 (PTI).

THE general body of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting here today passed a four-point resolution relating to the formation of the Andhra Province.

They were: (1) Permanent Andhra capital to be in Rayalseema, (2) To have temporary capital in Madras City until the permanent capital is built up; (3) The Government of India to arbitrate on questions under dispute like the location of the temporary capital and the division of assets and liabilities and (4) Creation of Andhra Province at the earliest and if possible before January 26 on the basis of all points of unanimous agreement between all parties, pending the award by the Government of India on points under dispute.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, President, A. P. C. C., presided. Prominent among those present were Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy, Mr. M. Anathasayanam Ayyangar and Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.

VISALAANDHRA

The general body of the A. P. C. C. placed on record its wish "that Visala Andhra should fructify with Hyderabad as its permanent capital." Pending the realisation of Visala Andhra, the Andhra Province to be formed with undisputed Telugu areas in terms of the J. V. P. Report should have its capital in Rayalseema area.

This, the general body held, was in conformity with the Sree Bagh Pact according to which the people of Rayalseema consisting of five "backward districts" namely Anantapur, Cuddappah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Bellary were given the option to choose either the capital or the high court.

The Rayalseema representatives having chosen the capital, The general body decided to locate the capital in that area and the high court in the coastal districts of Andhra.

The meeting requested the Madras Cabinet "to decide in favour of Madras as the temporary capital until more or less stable and secure arrangements are made for the Andhra capital in Rayalseema."

ARBITRATION URGED

The meeting, which has taken note of the decisions of the Partition Committee and the minority report of Mr. T. Prakasam, endorsed the view expressed by the Working Committee of the A. P. C. C. yesterday and stated that, in case either the Partition Committee or the Madras Cabinet differed from the opinion of the A. P. C. C. on questions like the location of the temporary Andhra capital and division of assets and liabilities, the Government of India arbitrate on those points of dispute.

The general body of the A. P. C. C. finally urged the Central Government "to create the Andhra Province at the earliest, if possible before January 26, on the basis of all points of unanimous agreement between all parties pending the award of arbitration by them (Central Government) on points of dispute."

India is capable of producing salt not only to meet her own requirements but export it if the area between Kharaghoda and Kuda is fully exploited, states Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Chairman of the Salt Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India.

About fifty persons, believed to be members of the Communist Party and suspected to be guilty of subversive activities, were arrested by the 24-Parganas police in Kakdwip in the Sunderbans Forest Area on Tuesday.

STATE SERVANTS CAN'T STRIKE

"No Right," Says Gadgil

POONA, Jan. 4 (P.T.I.): India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, today expressed the view that Government employees should not have the right to strike.

Mr. Gadgil, who was addressing a meeting of ordnance workers at Kirkee, said that every workman had a right to demand fair wages, but there was also the obligation on his part to give full work in return for the wages received. The employees of Government, in particular, owed a special duty to the community at large because on them depended the running of Government services so essential for the security and progress of the country.

Mr. Gadgil said, "While labour employed in private concerns and companies has a right to strike in certain circumstances, the employees of the Government have no such right and should not have one. Government is never run on principles of profit and hence no question of strike can be valid."

Burma Celebrates Second Anniversary Of Independence

PRESIDENT'S STATE DRIVE THROUGH RANGOON STREETS

RANGOON, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter):

PRESIDENT, Sao Shwe Thaik of Burma declared today in a speech on the second anniversary of Burmese independence: "We seek no interference in others' affairs and shall brook none in our own." He was speaking from a Rangoon City Hall balcony after driving in state, through streets lined with cheering people, in a Rolls Royce car.

Today's state drive followed a night of dancing and exhibitions in the city gay with illuminations on a scale far grander than last year.

In his speech the President said that in the domain of international affairs Burma's position had been satisfactory and Burma's relations with other nations were amicable while close and cordial contacts had been maintained with her neighbours.

FOREIGN POLICY

"Peace with national honour pursued in a spirit of cooperation with the peace-loving countries of the world provides the keynote to our foreign policies", he said.

"We are opposed to exploitation and subjection in any form anywhere in the firm conviction that lasting peace is destined to remain but an empty dream unless expansionism and exploitation are altogether from the face of the earth.

"It is regrettable that the task of maintaining peace within our country and of securing unity among our own people has not been equally successful."

"The difficulty is due to sections of the people in this country placing sectarian motives over and above the greater interest of the whole nation.

"The Government have not only the weight of a redoubtable military force behind them; they have also the moral might of public opinion of the entire country on their side."

He said that the people had come to appreciate that peace was inseparably linked up with independence "and all alike are now coming forward in full support for the success of the Government's 'peace without one years' campaign."

DELHI CELEBRATION

NEW DELLHI: The Burmese Ambassador and Lady Maung Gyee gave a reception today to celebrate the second anniversary of Burma's independence. The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of diplomatic corps in New Delhi were among the large number of guests who attended the function.

State Of The Union Message To U. S. Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

pects for peace or cripple the programmes essential to our national strength"

The President said that within the last 50 years the United States had moved from the outer edge to the centre of world affairs. "Other nations look to us for a wise exercise of our economic and military strength and for vigorous support of the ideals of representative Government and a free society

"We will not fail them

"Our objective in the world is peace. Our country has joined with others in the task of achieving peace. We know now that this is not an easy task, or a short one. But we are determined to see it through. Both of our great political parties are committed to working together—and I am sure they will continue to work together—to achieve this end

FUTURE AT STAKE

"We are prepared to devote our energy and our resources to this task because we know that our own security and the future of mankind are at stake.

"Our success in working with other nations to achieve peace depends largely on what we do at home. We can achieve peace only if we maintain our productive energy, our democratic institutions, and our firm belief in individual freedom.

"We shall continue to give our whole-hearted support to the United Nations. We believe that this organisation can ultimately provide the frame work of international law and morality without which mankind cannot survive.

"We are working toward the time when the United Nations will control weapons of mass destruction and will have the forces to preserve international law and order. While the world remains unsettled, however, and as long as our own security and the security of the free world require, we will maintain a strong and well-balanced defence organisation. The selective service system is an essential part of our defence plans, and it must be continued.

"Under the principles of the United Nations Charter, we must continue to share in the common defence of free nations against aggression. We now must put into effect the common defence plans that are being worked out.

THE FOUNDATION

"We shall continue our efforts for world economic recovery, because world prosperity is the only sure foundation for permanent peace.

"As an immediate means to this end, we must continue our support of the European Recovery Programme.

"World propriety also requires that we do all we can to expand world trade."

The President then asked Congress to ratify the Charter permitting the United States to join the International Trade Organisation for adjusting differences in international commercial relations.

"An expanding world economy requires the improvements of living standards and the development of resources in areas where human poverty and misery now prevail. Without such improvement, the recovery of Europe and the future of our own economy will not be secure. I urge that the Congress adopt the legislation now before it to provide for increasing the flow of technical assistance and capital investment to under-developed regions.

"It is more essential now than ever, if the ideals of freedom and representative government are to prevail in these areas, and particularly in the Far East, that their people experience, in their own lives, the benefits of scientific and economic advances.

MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL

"This programme will require the movement of large amounts of capital from the industrial nations and particularly from the United States, to productive uses in the under-developed areas of the world. Recent world events make prompt action imperative.

"In the world today we are confronted with the danger that the rising demand of people everywhere for freedom and a better life may be corrupted and betrayed by the false promises of Communism.

"In its ruthless struggle for power, Communism seizes upon our imperfections, and takes advantage of the delays and setbacks which the democratic nations experience in their effort to secure a better life for their citizens.

"This challenge to us is more than a military challenge. It is a challenge to the honesty of our profession of the democratic faith; it is a challenge to the efficiency and stability of our economic system; it is a challenge to our willingness to work with other peoples for world peace and world prosperity

"For my part, I welcome the challenge. I believe that our country, at this crucial point in world history, will meet that challenge successfully. I believe that, in co-operation with the other free nations of the world, we shall extend the full benefits of the democratic way of life to millions who do not now enjoy them, and preserve mankind from dictatorship and tyranny"

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

On domestic affairs President Truman said the status of the Union continued "good".

Compared with 50 years ago, the population of the United States had doubled, and our national production has risen from about 50 billion dollars in terms of today's prices to the staggering figure of 258 billion dollars a year.

"As our national production increases, as it doubles and redoubles in the next 50 years, the number of independent and competing enterprises should also increase.

"If the number does not increase, our constantly growing economy will fall under the control of a few dominant economic groups whose powers will be so great that they will be a challenge to democratic institutions.

"To afeid this danger, we must curb monopoly and provide aids to independent business, so that it may have the credit and capital to compete in a system of free enterprise."

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Previous Closing	.....	30.71
Today's Opening	.....	30.75
Difference	.....	+4
Today's Closing	.....	30.75
Difference	.....	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Silver Forward	Rs. 171 8
Gold Forward	Rs. 113 0
Silver Bullion	Rs. 171 14
Silver Mint	Rs. 172 0
Gold Ready	Rs. 113 0
Sovereign	Rs. 75 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 28-3/8.
General Motors 70-3/4.
United States Steel Common 28-3/8.
Do Preference unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Recent speculators in foreign bonds rushed to take profits today. Press comment advising caution touched off one wave of profit-taking and produced losses of one to two points in Japanese and Greek loans. Germans opened firm and made good progress [illegible] to close strong. Trade in section remained most active in Stock Markets and fairly considerable turnover was reported. French support for Japanese issues was noticed in the closing stages

New account was begun on a quiet but cheerful note. Early dealings gave firmness to British funds and leading industrials. Business dried up later however and prices began to drop in idle markets. Most operators were awaiting Government statement on Britain's gold and Dollar reserves.

In the oil market Mexican Eagles were quoted ex-capital repayment at six and four. Price showed firmness at around one five and nine. Other oils tended lower.

South African Freestate issues were firm. Johannesburg and local buying resulted in several useful gains. December dividends were deducted from producers. Prices of which were generally steady.

R

COAL & COKE

Consumers of coal and coke in Greater Bombay who have been granted local permits by the Provincial Coal Controller, Bombay, are entitled to draw the following percentage of quotas against these permits during the month of January 1950

Steam Coal	.. 100%
Soft Coke	.. 100%
By-product (Foundry) Coke	.. 75%
Beechive (Deshi Bhatta) Coke for industrial use only	.. 75%

Consumers desirous of purchasing steam coal and soft coke may also apply to the Provincial Coal Controller, No. 10, Queen's Barracks, Cooperage, Bombay, for the same.

BOMBAY'S INNINGS VICTORY IN BARIA TROPHY

Govadia And Gupte Deadly Against Madras

MADRAS, January 4 (P.T.I.).

BOMBAY defeated Madras by an innings and eighty runs in the South Zone final of the Inter-Varsity Cricket Tournament which concluded thirty-five minutes before time here today, the second day of the match.

Bombay had made 302 for seven wickets in their first innings at lunch in the Inter-Varsity Cricket final (South Zone) against Madras here today. At close of play yesterday Bombay had replied with 169 runs for four wickets to the Madras first innings total of 145.

The overnight notouts Medh and Kenny added 18 more runs this morning to Bombay's total before Kenny was caught by Gopinath off Kannayiram for thirty-eight. M. D. Irani, a lefthanded bat, joined Medh and the pair put on 64 runs for the sixth wicket before Medh made his exit after a well played 67 which included five fours.

Bombay lost their seventh wicket at 281 when Jagannathan broke through Desai's defence. At lunch Irani was batting with 52 and Govadia with eleven.

Bombay's first innings terminated for 348 runs half an hour after lunch. The innings lasted 311 minutes.

In his third over after lunch Kannan clean bowled Irani for 52 without any addition to his prelunch score.

The ninth wicket partnership added forty runs to Bombay's total, thanks to some hectic hitting by Govadia, who contributed 44.

M. Gupte who brought up the rear was stumped by Roberts off Ganesan before opening his account.

Madras, who faced a first innings deficit of 203 runs commenced their second knock badly by losing their first wicket when only six runs were on the board. But Anantha Rama Rao and Gopinath, who was in next, improved matters by carrying the Madras total to 63 when tea was taken.

The tea break proved disastrous to Madras, for the whole side were all out for 123 runs 35 minutes before the close of play.

Medium-paced Govadia commenced this debacle by accounting for five Madras batsmen before the total reached 103. Gupte completed the rout by capturing the last four wickets in a single deadly spell.

Only Gopinath and Anantha Ram Rao played any cricket and their second wicket stand of 62 runs was a flawless effort that raised vain hopes of a recovery.

Govadia had conceded 37 runs for his five wickets whilst Gupte gave away 33 runs for his four wickets.

SCORE BOARD

MADRAS (First Innings) .. 145

BOMBAY (First Innings)

B. R. Irani, lbw Jagannathan	32
C. T. Patankar lbw Jagannathan	34
K. C. Mashruwalla c Kannayiram b Ganesan	30
G. S. Ramchand lbw Kannan	13
D. P. Medh c Ganesan b Abraham	67
R. B. Kenny c Gopinath b Kannayiram	38
M. D. Irani b Kannan	52
V. P. Desai b Jagannathan	16
Govadia st. Roberts b Ganesan	44
R. H. Shodan not out	9
S. P. Gupte st. Roberts b Ganesan	0
Extras	13
Total	348

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Kannayiram 16/3/42/1; Anantharamarao 16/5/31/0; Abraham 10/2/33/1; Kannan 24/3/61/2; Ganesan 31/4/91/3; Jagannathan 19/3/75/3; Sridhar 1/0/2/0.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY (Second Innings)

Jagannathan b Shodhan	3
B. Anantharama Rao b Govadia	34
C. D. Gopinath c Patankar b Govadia	27
B. S. Wilson c Medh b Govadia	1
M. Suryanarayana b Govadia	10
A. R. Sreedhar b Govadia	17
Kannyairam c and b Gupte	15
D. Roberts c Irani b Gupte	6
G. Abraham b Gupte	1
Kannan c and b Gupte	0
S. Ganesan not out	0
Extras	9
Total	123

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/3, 2/68, 3/72, 4/73, 5/100, 6/103, 7/119, 8/120, 9/120, 10/123.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Irani 3/0/8/0; Ramchand 12/6/15/0; Shodan 5/3/8/1; Gupte 16.2/6/33/4; Desai 4/0/13/0; Govadia 14/3/37/5.

"Test" Days In Kanpur Declared Holidays

KANPUR, Jan. 4.

Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, President of the U.P. Cricket Association, arrived here today to see the arrangements for the Fourth "Test" Match between India and Commonwealth to be played here from January 14 to 18.

Preparations for the match are nearing completion and arrangements have been made to accommodate about twenty thousand spectators.

To enable the students and members of the staff of educational institutions, to witness the Fourth "Test" match, January Fourteen to Eighteen have been declared holidays.—PTI.

Commonwealth Cricketers Leave For Jamshedpur

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 4 (UPI).

The Commonwealth cricket team is arriving here tomorrow from Calcutta for a four day fixture against a combined East Zone team, commencing from January 7 onward at the Keenan Stadium. S. Banerjee has been selected captain for the East Zone team, the other members being Mushtaque Ali, Hiralal Gaekwad, N. Chatterjee, P. Sen, P. B. Dutt, N. Chowdhury, P. Roy, Bimal Bose of Bihar, Washidullah of U.P.

Much enthusiasm prevails among the local citizens and sports lovers of the match. His Excellency the Governor of Bihar Shree M. S. Aney, is expected to be at Jamshedpur on January 7 and see the match on the first day.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

2-40 p.m. C. S. M. vs. Sydenham (Inter College).

3-50 p.m. St. Xavier's "B" vs. G. B. Police.

4-50 p.m. Mazagaon Dock vs. St. Xaviers Association (Provincial).

Parsi Cyclists Grounds—

3 p.m. Kurla Spartans vs. R.I.N. Civilians.

4 p.m. Cathedral Old Boys vs. B.I.G. Insurance (Third Division).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3 p.m. G.I.P. "D" vs. G.I.P. (C & L).

4 p.m. Lever "A" vs. General Motors.

5 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. Panchgani Parsis "A" (Parel League).

BOXING

University Gardens:

4 p.m. Inter College Boxing Championships.

BILLIARDS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.:

6-0 p.m. Rafeek Dina —600) vs. P. G. Marathe (—175).

8-15 p.m. M. E. Concessio (—350) vs. U. M. Chawalla (—250).

Aid to Beauty a Guardian of COMPLEXION
The perfection achieved in the skilful combination of medicinal and toilet properties makes this soap invaluable for your bath.
MALABAR NEE LIMDA — contains active ingredients of Neem-Margosa-Vep oil. Its regular use will guard you against all skin diseases. It is a pure vegetable product absolutely free from animal fat. A boon for Tropics!
LIMDA
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VEGETABLE SOAP WORKS, CALICUT.
PROPRIETORS. SAIT N.P.& CO.,LTD. CALICUT-BOMBAY-2, MADRAS-1.

SATURDAY'S RACES IN BOMBAY

Handicaps For Eleventh Day Of Winter Meeting

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following are the handicaps for the Eleventh Day of the Bombay Winter Races to be held on Saturday, January 7:—

THE BRABOURNE CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Serenade 9-2, Jawahir 9-2, Brave Prince 9-0, Pramila 8-9, Masked Player 8-5, Ramal 8-0, Courage 7-11, Star of Mahad 7-5.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Aarzu 9-2, Shah Predoon 9-1, King's Star 9-0, Battle Out 8-11, Torrent 8-11, Lizalee 8-11, Whirlpool 8-9, Desert Knight 8-8, Nature Boy 8-6, Banshee 8-5, Lalaji 8-4, Gipsy Bill 8-3, Florida 8-0, Army and Navy 7-11, Loyal Prince 7-11, Yemin-ul-Mulk 7-9, Blue Arrow 7-7.

THE COOPERAGE PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Luminary 9-4, Time Bomb 8-13, Indian Port 8-12, Shah of Iran 8-8, Rajaji 8-8, Pelion 8-7, Kantaka 8-7, Topflight 8-7, Queen's Cup 8-7, Billy Boy 8-7, My Pleasure 8-0, Odds Again 7-12, Kabir 7-12, Birbal 7-12, V. Day 7-12, Chandrajeet 7-6, Amarnath 7-4, La Contesse 7-4.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys. Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Viveca 9-2, Morton Daisy 9-1, Havana 9-0, Rustom 9-0, Sohni 8-13, Rashtrapati 8-11, Phone Again 8-11, Flying Princess 8-9, Macdonald 8-9, Masquerade 8-9, Tisco 8-9, Tamasha 8-8, Gang Bhup 8-8, Riviera 8-7, Lochinvar 8-5, Pick Money 8-5, Pretty Town 8-2, Imprudence 8-2, Azad Hind 8-2, Glory of India 8-2, Bold Bandit 8-0, Lady Cleopatra 7-12, Vagabond Queen 7-11.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Makarpura 9-2, Irish Right 9-2, Lerins 9-0, Mah-I-Nau 8-12, Whirlwind 8-12, Duke of Ramgarh 8-12, Hooded Terror 8-10, Embarkation 8-10, Chocolate Soldier 8-10, Filmindia 8-8, Shah Nawaz 8-5, Princessa 8-5, Triple Alliance 8-4, Great Lady 8-4, Down South 8-2, Show On 8-1, Bavaji 8-1, Furat 8-1, Flying Miss 8-0, Merry Windsor 7-12, Princess Sheila 7-10, Just Wait 7-9, Peppermint 7-8.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pessimist 9-2, Kickshaw 8-12, Kammu 8-10, Cherry Blossom 8-10, True Love 8-9, Portoi 8-7, Tawaqul 8-7, Mah Khurshid 8-6, Royal Guard 8-5, Bara Mulla 8-3, Honey Bunch 8-2, Celerity 8-0, Chhoti Begum 7-12, Shirazi 7-12, Padshah Begum 7-11.

To be ridden by Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE NAWANAGAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Indian Port 9-2, Mirella 9-1, Glitter 9-1, Plucky Princess 9-0, Belle Amie 9-0, Ajinkya Tara II 8-13, King's Cup 8-12, Hercules 8-11, Perseus 8-10, Gay Count 8-10, Al Hamra 8-10, Salamat 8-10, Steve 8-6, Shahistah 8-5, Princess Victory 8-2, Mayfair Lady 7-8.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Ballynahinch 8-12, Sangram 8-12, Al Hamil 8-12, Greek Star 8-12, Whirlaway 8-12, Golden Orb 8-12, Red Cross Boy 8-12, Hyperior 8-12, Pardesi 8-12, The Roarer 8-12, The Duke 8-12, Banswale 8-12, Sunny Island 8-12.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Othello 8-12, Gold Spa 8-12, Hangover 8-12, Firdausi 8-12, Galloping Lad 8-12, Prometheus 8-12, Kiyababa 8-12, Philsoof 8-12, Arrak 8-12, Ali Janab 8-12, Suleman Baig 8-12, Jasdan Star 8-12, Steno 8-12, Silver Pylon 8-12.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Gun Drill 8-12, Happy King 8-12, Liberator 8-12, Windsor Toy 8-12, Dagaria 8-12, Triumph 8-12, Yuvaraj 8-12, Sajan 8-12, Guest of Honour 8-12, Glamour Boy 8-12, Don't Boast 8-12, Begsemer 8-12, Homestretch 8-12.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

CRICKET PRACTICE HELD UP

P. W. D. "Clean Up" Cross Maidan

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was no cricket practice on the Cross Maidan to-day as many of the clubs who pitch their nets here found that their kit bags were carried away by the P.W.D. authorities.

These kit bags numbering about a hundred are stored with the cold-drink stalls seen on the railing side of the maidan and at 1 a.m. these tin sheds were forcibly removed along with the cricket kits.

EIGHT WICKETS WIN BY AUSTRALIA

CAPETOWN, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

Australia beat South Africa in the Second Test here today by eight wickets.

Following are the scores:—

AUSTRALIA (First Innings) .. 278 for 7 (declared).

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings) .. 278

SOUTH AFRICA (Second Innings)

E. Rowan c Harvey b Bill Johnston	3
D. Wynee c Saggers b Bill Johnston	10
J. Nel c McCool b Ian Johnson	19
A. D. Nourse lbw b McCool	114
W. Wade b Bill Johnston	11
J. Cheetham c Saggers b Lindwall	27
J. Watkins c Saggers b Lindwall	9
H. Tayfield b Lindwall	75
N. Mann b Lindwall	46
V. Smith lbw Lindwall	4
McCarthy not out	0
Extras	15
Total	333

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/5; 2/38; 3/61; 4/80; 5/141; 6/159; 7/225; 8/325.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lindwall 15/2/32/5.
Bill Johnston 24/2/70/3.
McCool 21/3/71/1.
Luxton 4/1/6/0.
Ian Johnson 24/5/91/1.
Harvey 3/1/5/0.
Miller 11/0/43/0.

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)

Morris c and b Mann	24
Moroney lb.w. b Mann	19
Harvey not out	23
Miller not out	16
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wkts.)	87

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/37, 2/44.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
McCarthy	4	1	18	6
Watkins	2	0	10	0
Mann	8	1	23	2
Tayfield	6	1	31	0

RANGERS CLUB BOXING

Marcell And Talbot Of Burma Figure On Bill

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Boxing fans are assured of another good night of boxing at the C. J. Hall on the 11th January when the Rangers Club promote their Eleventh Invitation Tournament. In addition to the three main bouts already arranged between.

Peter Prince Vs. R. Cranston (BENGAL); Ron Willmer Vs. A. Jansz (CEYLON); Havelock Norris Vs. B. Bose (BENGAL).

The Club has secured the services of L. Marcell, the fly-weight Champion of Burma, who will meet the new Western India Champion A. Thomas.

Pat Talbot, the 1949, BURMA feather-weight runner up will also figure on the bill against Roquizino, who was the Western India runner-up.

Fight fans will also be interested in the re-appearance of the popular Goan light-weight F. Furtado, who will clash with Walter Parkinson of Jubbulpore.

Booking for the ring-side seats will open at the Police Club on the 7th January. Seats are priced at Rs. 5/4, 2/10 and 1/5.

CONVINCING WIN FOR JUNIOR STRING OF B. B. & C. I. RLY.

Lusi's 'B' Succumb In Provincial Hockey

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

B. B. and C. I. Railway "B" experienced little difficulty in beating Khatau Sports Club by four goals to nil in the Provincial Hockey Championships played at the Cooperage this evening. Then, General Motors beat Lusitanian's "B" by a solitary goal.

Playing well as a team the first division league side proved too good for the second division side. Muzello, Foster, Lazarus shone in the Railway attack and were seen to advantage.

The Khatau side did well to keep the Railway men from piling up a big score, and it was their defence that really worked hard time and again intercepting against a fierce attack.

For full twenty-five minutes the Railway were unable to score then Foster opened their account and Muzello followed with two goals in quick succession to make the score three nil before half time.

Soon after the restart Foster put his side further in the lead — scoring the fourth goal. But, this was as far as the Railway could go though they had many more scoring chances.

"LUSIS" 'B' SUCCUMB

Lusitanian's "B" playing nippy hockey with a young side failed to make the most of their scoring chances and were rather unlucky to be beaten by General Motors by a solitary goal in the Provincial Championship.

After a blank first half in which the defences of both sides played a big hand the General Motors side registered their all important and winning goal through O. D'Souza in the very last minute of play.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Parel Hockey League at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:—

First Division:— Greater Bombay Police "A" 1, (Kingale) Thana District Police 0.

Third Division:— Metal Box. S. C. 6 (Carvalho 3, D'Cruz 2, Jvalan) Panchgani Parsis "B" 2 (Soonawalla, Vasifdar).

B. & N. Sports 3 (H. Mullen 3), Telephone Club 1 (Singh).

ANOTHER TROUNCING FOR WILSONIANS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Wilson College suffered their second consecutive trouncing in the Inter College Hockey League this evening. Khalsa College scored eleven goals to which the Wilsonians had no reply.

Leo Gama scored five, Alex Mendonca four, F. Fernandes and J. Alphonso one each.

Sumant Misra Stages Brilliant Recovery

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4 (PTI).

Men's Doubles in the National Lawn Tennis Championships were played down here today to the Semi-finals with the decision of the four Quarter-finals. As a result the Philippine, India, Spain and Belgium have pairs in the penultimate round. Hopes that Britain would have survivers faded when Sumant Misra and Naresh Kumar (India) beat Geoffrey Paish and Gerald Oakley (Britain) 6/4 6/4. Sumant Misra also beat Paish in a third round Men's Singles 3/6 6/2 6/3.

Misra staged a remarkable comeback after having lost the first set to Paish at 3/6 and the first game of the next set, by annexing four games in a row. Paish (Britain) however, took the next game, but Misra gave no quarters after that and winning two more games took the set at 6/2. In the third and final set Misra established a commanding lead of 3/1 having broken through Paish's second service game. For the rest of the match, though Paish annexed two games, Misra's superiority was never in doubt and he clinched the issue at 6-3.

In another mens singles third round match P. Washer (Belgium) accounted for C. Carmona (Philippines) in stragigh sets. Washer excelled in his services and placings and drew the Philippines frequently into errors.

Ampon and Carmona (Philippines) playing a crafty and easy game accounted for V. Cernic (Czech) and C. Spychala (Polish) in the first round of men's doubles. Ampon was too good at the net as well as with his srevices which often left Cernic and Spychala guessing.

MEN'S SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Dilip Bose (India) beat B. Prasad Rao (India) 6-2 6-4.

SECOND ROUND: P. Masip (Spain) beat G. Vasant (India) 6-3 6-0; Naresh Kumar (India) beat H. Weiss (Argentine) 6-1 6-0.

THIRD ROUND: F. Washer (Belgium) beat C. Carmona (Philippines) 6-3 6-1; V. Cernik (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Deyro (Philippines) 6-2 6-3; Sumant Misra (India) beat G. L. Paish (Britain) 3-6 6-2 6-3; R. Abdeselam (France) w.o. A. Pallada (Yugoslavia); F. Ampon (Philippines) beat J. Patten (Belgium) 6-0 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS: F. Ampon and C. Carmona (Philippines) beat V. Cernik (Czechoslovakia) and C. Spychala (Poland) 6-1 7-5; Sumant Misra and Naresh Kumar (India) beat G. L. Paish and G. D. Oakley (Britain) 6-4 6-4; P. Masip and Bartroli (Spain) beat J. Pinkalkraut and A. Weiss (Israel) 6-2 6-2; J. Paten and P. Washer (Belgium) w.o. D. Mitic and Paglada (Yugoslavia).

MIXED DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: Miss Quartier (Britain) and C. Spychala (Poland) beat Miss Woodbridge (India) and Partner 6-2 6-4; Miss G. Hoahing (Britain) and V. Cernik (Czechoslavakia) beat Miss Pramilla Khanna and Dilip Bose (India) 6-0 8-6; Miss K. Tuckey and G. D. Oakley (Britain) beat Miss Bromfield and A. Weiss (Israel) 6-1 6-1; Mrs. M. Weiss (Argentine) and P. Masip (Spain) w.o. Mrs. Sarah and Sumant Misra (India); Miss Gussie Moran (USA) and P. Washer (Belgium) w.o. Miss V. Alexy and Partner (India); Mrs. Nellie Adamson and P. Remy (France) w.o. Mrs. Cargin and Partner (India).

LADIES SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Miss K. Tuckey (Britain) w.o. Miss Kornfield (Israel).

JUNIOR SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Afsar Latif (Hyderabad) beat Duldip Puri (East Punjab) 6-1 6-1; Kamal Kumar (Delhi) beat Ainsley (Bengal) 4-6 6-4 6-2; Parmeshwari Prasad (U.P.) beat Saksena (U.P.) 6-1 6-4; Shail Kumar (Bihar) beat Pritam (East Punjab) 6-4 6-2.

JUNIOR DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: Shailkumar and Bines Mohan (Bihar) beat P. Gupta and Raina (U.P.) 8-6 6-3; Kamal Kumar (Delhi) and P. Prasad (U.P.) w.o. Kootoor and Ooomen (Travancore); Kuldip Puri and P. Hoon (East Punjab) beat P. Verma and Saksena (U. P.) 6-2 6-4; R. Lakshmanan and S. Bose (Bengal) beat Mustapha and Tanvirul Hasan (Bihar) 6-0 6-2.

Professional Running Event Won By H. Short

EDINBURGH, Jan. 3 (PTI-Reuter).

H. Short, a painter and decorator, today won the Spring Handicap at the famous Powderhall Meeting, Britain's most famous professional running event. With a start of seven yards he returned a time of 12 and nine-sixteenths seconds for the 130 yards beating A. Lothian by a yard with G. Harrington third. When Short won his opening heat yesterday in 13 and one-sixteenth seconds he became a popular fancy for the £150 prize and starting a six to four on favourite in the final, he justified confidence placed in him.

SECOND DIVISION HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute playing a much improved and dashing game this evening in the Second Division of the B. P. H. A. League, scored a solitary goal win against Mazagaon Docks "A." Luthra scored for the winners.

Then Overseas Communications Service triumphed over Reserve Bank Sports Club by the odd goal in five. Goulding scored once and Dalgado twice for the winners. Fernandes and Jarawar scored for the Bank.

Bombay Gymkhana found very little opposition from Bombay Parsi Sports Association and won convincingly, by five goals to one. Wilson scored thrice and Brown twice. Motiwalla reduced the margin.

A Maori Welcome!

AUCKLAND, January 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

Members of the teams competing in the British Empire Games here will be given a great Maori welcome at Ngarauwahia on February 12.

King Koroki and his Elders will receive the visitors on Marae, where they will be challenged in traditional fashion by an armed warrior.

They will be entertained at a Maori feast, at which the Maoris will sing action songs.

BOWLERS' DAY AT ALIGARH

Lucknow 'Varsity All Out For 74

ALIGARH, Jan. 3.

The three-day match between the Aligarh and Lucknow Universities in the first round of the All-India Inter-University Cricket Tournament began here today.

It was a bowlers' day and both sides had together scored only 208 runs at the end of the day's play.

Lucknow won the toss but failed to press home the advantage and were all out for 74 runs within 105 minutes of start of play. Sidhartan, with 27 runs, was their top scorer.

Aligarh replying were all out for 123 runs, helped mainly by Zamir who carried his bat for forty-six.

When stumps were drawn for the day, Lucknow had scored eleven runs for no loss in their second innings.—PTI.

Women's 100 Yards World Record Equalled

ADELAIDE, Jan. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Miss Marjorie Jackson, young New South Wales sprinter, equalled the world record of 10.8 seconds when winning the Hundred Yards final in the Australian Women's National Athletics championships here tonight.

The official record is held by Mrs. Fanny Blankers Koen, Dutch triple Olympic winner.

Seeded Player Surprised

DATE LOSES IN ALEE SEQUEIRA CUP

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Failing to shoulder the heavy handicap imposed upon him P. G Date, one of the seeded players, went down rather tamely to a comparatively unknown player in R. F. Jhangiani. Heavily handicapped at minus 375, Date was all along in arrears, and his opponent very easily wiped out his handicap of fifty points, and continued to give a good account of himself, ultimately winning at 250-169.

Playing consistently Jhangiani went practically level with his wellknown rival, and by the time Date had scored bare 69 points, Jhangiani had entered the game proper. From then onwards the two players went more or less neck and neck. And when after an hour's play Date managed to get his disadvantage cleared, Jhangiani required only a hundred points for his victory, which did not take the player long to get.

The best breaks made Date were of: 25, 27, 53 and 26, while Jhangiani had no break of over 14.

The other match down for decision proved to be far more interesting than the other won K. K. Nasta, who had a handicap of 250 points, won his encounter against E. K. Nanji very narrowly. The latter who was minus 175 put up a very stolid fight against Nasta, who won the match by 250 points to 226. While Nanji had not a single break over the space of two hours' play Nasta had to his credit small breaks like 28, 23, 30, 26 and another 28.

AUSTRALIAN SIDE FOR NEW ZEALAND

Fourteen Players Chosen

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Cricket Board of Control have announced a party of fourteen players for the tour of New Zealand beginning in February.

The players are:

Bill Brown (Queensland), Captain; P. Ridings (South Australia), Vice-Captain; R. Howard, J. Iverson, K. Meuleman and D. Ring (Victoria), S. Sismey, J. Burke and A. Davidson (New South Wales), D. Buldig (South Australia), L. Johnson and D. Tallon (Queensland), W. Driver and C. Puckett (Western Australia).

AUSSIES AGREE TO ONE MORE MATCH

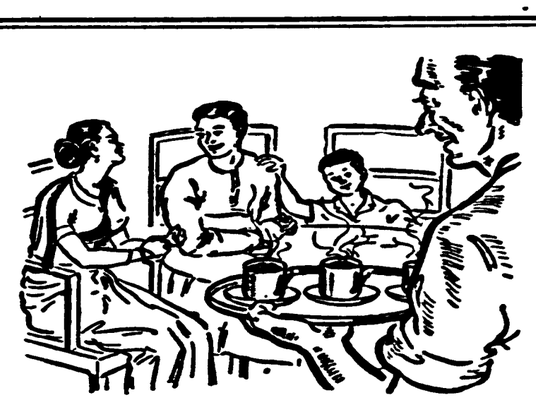
MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.

The Australian Cricket Board of Control this morning agreed to the request of the South African Association that the Australian touring team should play an extra match in the Union at the end of the present tour.

The match will be against a South African Eleven at Johannesburg on a date to be fixed.

Mr. W Jeanes, Secretary of the Board, who last night said there would be no extra match, explained that the South African cabled request arrived only this morning.

The Australians return home on March 31.



HAPPY FAMILIES ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES

In some households the members are always happy. Sickness never lays its dread hand on them: even minor ailments never come their way. The Explanation is that they are always healthy.

But we cannot always keep healthy unless we maintain our strength. The easiest way to keep up our vigour is to drink a nightly cup of Bovril. For doctors have proved that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

FOR A QUICK RESTORATIVE TAKE

BOVRIL

EARLY ADVANCE MEETS GENERAL PROFIT-TAKING IN STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares In Good Demand

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The removal of price control on exports of cloth, induced heavy buying in cotton mill shares. There was active buying in shares of those mills who are more interested in export of cloth as they are expected to earn more. The Government has frozen raw cotton stocks with dealers in Bombay with a view to enable mills to secure cotton supplies at fixed rates. There was active buying in well-managed mill shares which show sharp gains. Production of finished Steel of 68,000 tons for the month of December of Tata Iron and Steel Company was considered satisfactory and Steel shares also received moderate buying support.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1622/8 and advanced at Rs. 1637/8 but reacted at Rs. 1627/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 334 and after declining at Rs. 333 advanced at Rs. 336 and steadied at Rs. 334. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 32/5.

Cotton Mill shares were active with increased buying. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1085 and advanced at Rs. 1100., Kohinoors opened at Rs 300 and advanced at Rs. 312. Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 258 and Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 283. Scindias were quiet at Rs. 14/13.

Later on there was increased long liquidation and Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1607/8 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 330. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1085 while Kohinoors were done at Rs. 307/8. Closing tone was quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1085	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	306	8
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	280	0
Central India Mills (6)	253	0
Simplex Mills (9-8) XD	208	0
New Great Eastern (8)	165	0
Indore	130	0
Gokak Mills (12)	267	0
Century Spinning (15)	243	12
Swan Mills (20)	325	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	147	0
Finlay Mills (15)	277	0
Morarji Goculdas (S) 7d	442	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	240	0
Meyer (12)	110	10
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	15
India United Ord (0-12-0)	12	1
India United Defd. (02-6)	1	15
Madhusudan Mills (15)	175	0
Podar (S)	145	0
Khatau Makanji (5)	180	0
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steed Ordd. (14)	330	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1608	12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	138	12
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	156	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-3)	356	4
Belapur Sugar (9)	228	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	34	8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	7
Premier Construction	97	8
Tata Chemical	13	2
Tata Oil (2)	54	0
Indian Iron (As. 12)	32	1
Bengal Steel (0-12)	23	7
British Indian Corp. (9-9)	9	7
Indian Copper	2	7
Wimco	213	12
Alcock	290	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1530	0
Andhra Valley (25)	1430	0
Tata Hydro (3)	153	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61	0
Phoenix (50)	138	4
Indian Mfg.	2920	0
Kurla XD	125	0
Colaba (12)	119	8
New City (11)	183	12
Minerva (12)	140	1
Bradbury (12)	520	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	6
Bharat Mills (2)	33	4
Mysore (4)	182	4
Model Mills (12-8)	178	2
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	696	4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	228	12
Western India (40)	2925	1
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur Mills (200)	2880	1
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	3
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	1
Tata Mills (2-4)	50	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	1
New Ahmedabad	195	1
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32	1
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	38	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	171	4
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	350	0
Victoria Mills	226	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	132	8
Ahmedabad New	77	8
Surat Electric	131	4
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	13
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	141	4
Bombay Suburban (2)	158	12
Bombay Suburban New	85	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1815	0
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	450	0
Central Bank (1-8)	84	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	84	8
Bank of India (4)	180	0
Union (0-3)	7	3
Baroda (2-8)	123	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	4
United Commercial (1-8)	51	4
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercia.	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4250	
Empire (10)	571	4
New India (1-7)	61	8
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2)	36	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	14	10
Industrial and Prudential	36	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	14	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
G.P. (1-14) XD	113	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (103)	240	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	127	8
Burma Petrol	1	7
Mackenzie (6)	20	0
Port Canning (3)	61	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	362	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	88	4
Dharamsey Chemical (3)	40	0
Mukund Iron	12	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	17	0
Alembic (15)	148	12
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	145	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	580	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic K.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	30	8
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1241	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1310	0
Hydro Electric (7)	128	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	220	0
Central India (5)	655	0
Swedeshi Mills	130	8
Vishnu Mills (7)	650	0
Lakshmi Mills	267	8
Khatau	100	0
New Great Mills (5-8	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	105	10
Shrinivas Mills	95	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	1
Pre Construction First	100	8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	97	
Amalgamated	118	4
Habib	72	
Tata Chemical	128	12
Walchandnager	130	
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	122	4
Mysore Mill	80	8
Standard	99	8
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	70	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Guia Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	108	8
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	13
New Victoria	2	4
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4
Palton (8)	120	0
Gold Mohor	302	8
New Kaiser Hind	325	0
Sajjan Mills X.D.	150	0
Osmanshahi (16)	250	0
Azamshahi	280	0
Air India Tata	67	0
Air Services	4	7
Hind Motors	5	4
Indian Steam	3	4

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with limited business. Posh delivery silver opened at Rs. 171/10 and after improving at Rs. 171/14 steadied at Rs. 171/11. Next settlement was quoted at annas eleven higher. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 171/11. Posh delivery gold opened at Rs. 113/1 and after improving at Rs. 113/5 steadied at Rs. 113/3. Next settlement was quoted at a discount of annas seven. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 113/8 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	171	9	0
Posh dely.	171	9	0
Ready Gold	113	0	0
Posh dely.	112	14	0

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1949 was:—

	Tons
Pig Iron	86,200
Steel Ingots	89,800
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale 17,200	
Finished 50,800	
Total	68,000

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May delivery is 1401 cent points below New York May contract.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 3.

KARNAK	
Jan.	81.35— 40
Mar.	81.05— 75
May	80.85—125
ASHMOUNI	
Feb.	74.70—150
April	74.35—105
June	73.65— 45

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

120 Ready Japan	4	15	0
150 Ready Japan	4	6	0
120 Ready Italy	4	12	6
150 Ready Italy	4	5	6
150 D. Box Jan.	863	0	0
150 D. Box Feb.	870	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	10	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	96	0	0
3 per cent Con.	97	14	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	12	0
3 per cent 1952-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	12	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	5	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	5	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	2	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	8	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	4	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101	12	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-66	113	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	1	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	1	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	4
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99	12	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	108	8	0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1969	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P I 1956	113	12	0

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

During the week ended the 30th December 1949, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,34,25,000 (Rs. Five crores, thirty-four lakhs and twenty-five thousand only) were sold in favour of the Reserve Bank of India.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

MILLS

Apollo 2/15 2/15/6 2/15
Bharat 33/4
B. Dyeing 1085 92/8 87/8 1100 1085
Bradbury Ord. 520
C. India 257 55 60 53
Century 243/12 42/8 43/12
S. Textiles 240
Elphinstone Ord. 61
Elphinstone Pref 106/14
Finlay 279 80 77
Gokak 275 79 75 77 76
I. U Defd 2 1/15/6
I. U. Ord. 12/3 12/5 12 12/1
Indore 135 30 33/12 27/8 30
Kohinoor 308 6 10/8 9/8 13/8 6/8
Laxmi 696/4
Meyer 110/10
Model 183/12
New Great 166 65 66 65
Podar 145
New City 185 83/12
Simplex 209 11 9 10 6 8
Svadeshi 278 85 80
Swan 325
Tata Mills 56 60 59
C. P. Rly. 113/8
B. Steam 237/8 40
Scindia 15/2 14/14 14/15 14/5 14/8 14/7
Central 84/4 83/12 84/4 84
Central New 85 84/8
Imperial Old 1815
Imperial New 451/4 50
India 178/8 80
Union 7/3
U. Commercial 50/8 51/4
Ahmedabad 132/8
Andhra 1430
Suburban 158/12
Amalgamated 11/6
Hydro 153/8 52/8 53
Hydro Pref 130
Power 1530 25 35 30
Power Pref 1310
Jupiter 12/14
New India 61/8 62 62/8
B. Steel 23/13 24 23/12 23/14 23/5 23/7
I. Iron 32/10 32/11 32 32/1
Jam Wire 44/6
Tata Defd 1630 22/8 37/8 6/4 8/12
Tata Ord. 335 33 36/4 36
Tata 2nd Pref. 139 38/12
Alcock 290 92/8 87/8 90
A.C.C. 158 57/8 58 56/8
Belapur 230 28 29 28
B.B. Old 368/12 55/10 56/4
B.B. New 128/12 27/8
B.B. Petrol 1/7/3
B.I.C 9/6/6 9/7
Dharamsey 40
I. Copper 2/7
P Const. 102 97 98 97/8
Shivrajpur 34 34/8
Tata Chem. 13/6 13/2
Tata Pref 128/12
Tata Oil 54 54/4 54
Walchandnagar 145
Wimco 216/4 17/8 13/12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 77/8
Dena Bank 37/4
Walchandnagar A 143/12

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The produce market was quietly steady with moderate business. Groundnuts Bombay Madras were quoted at Rs. 37/4 and Madras Goa were placed at Rs. 36/8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	37	10	0
Bold Ready	36	11	0
Bold January	36	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	20	10	0
Oil Up-country Mills	20	4	0
Oil January	20	6	6
Oil February	20	14	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	35	0	0
Bold	34	14	0
February-March	33	8	0
March-April	33	0	0
April-May	32	8	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	23	4	0
Ready	22	12	0

Calcutta Share Bazar Quietly Steady

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The market ruled quiet but steady for the more speculative stocks while other stocks remained more or less unchanged. Following are today's final transactions up to 3-00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan 1986 97/14. Three per cent Loan 1957 101/10 S. Lot, Three per cent Loan 1959/61 101/2 S. Lots Three per cent Loan 1963/65 100/7 E. Lot, Three per cent Loan 1966/68 100/7 S. Lots, Three per cent Loan 1970/75 100/2.

BANKS: Central 83.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills Ordy. 17, New Victoria Ordy. 2/6.

COALS: Bengal 515, Burrakur 12/13, Central India 5/5, Nazira 7/6, Western Bengal 5/1.

JUTES: Anglo-India 191, Belvedere 247, Champdany 174, Budge Budge 162, Cheviot 227, India 150, Kankinarrah 158, Orient 208, Reliance 21/10, Howrah 28/8, Kamarhatty 253/8, Kinnison 177, Megna 130, National 23/4, Nuddea 74/8, Presidency 5/9.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 31/2, Jessop and Co. Ordy. 14/14, Marshalls 6/8, Saran Eng. 3/15, Steel Corp. 23/4, Textile Machinery 7/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2/8, Assam Bengal Cement Ordy. 7/2, Dalmia Cement Ordy. 6/2, Sone Valley Cement 6/10, Anglo Bros. 35/12 CT, BIC 9/7, F. and C. Osler 6/7, Indian Cables 44, Indian National Airways 3/12, Northern India Oil 8 Ex. Div., Mysore Paper 10/8, Titaghur Paper 35, India Steamship 15 CT.

SUGARS: Balrampur—21, Belsund 5, Buland 15/2, Ramnugger Cane 13.

TEAS: Baghmari 15/4, Banarhat 285 S. Lots, Bormahjan 12/12, Central Cachar 80 CT, Dauracherra 8/2 CT. East India 17/12 CT, Jaybirpara 24/4, Teesta Valley 22/14

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, Jan. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Following are today's quotations:—

SECURITIES: Government of India three per cent Paper 97-8, Ditto 1970-75 100-1, Ditto 1966-68 100-4. Government of Madras three per cent 1960 100-1-8.

BANKS: Travancore 13-12

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 16-4, Mysore 42, Travancore 8-2.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 3, Blue Mountain 2-10, Chembra 5-2, Cochin Malabar 4-14, Midland 4-1, Nelliampathy 1-1-6, Ouchterlony 6-2, Peermade 48-8, Pullangode 1-3-6, Thirumbadi 2-0-6, T. R. and T. Co. 5-14.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 158-8, Ditto pref 189, Cambodia 12-4, Coimbatore Cm 135, Janardhana 59-8, Lakshmi 68-8, Madura 40, Mettur 325, Mysore spun 6, Radhakrishna 155 Rajalakshmi 68-8, Ranga Vilas 52-8, Trav Rayons 4-7, Trichinopoly 10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 67, F A C T 4-9, India Cement 17-12, Mettur Chem 5-12, Mysore Chem Fert 8-6.

INCREASE OF RS. 6 CRORES IN NOTE CIRCULATION

Weekly Statement Of Reserve Bank

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended 30th day of December:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,60,64,000
Notes in circulation	1106,46,51,000
Total	1120,07,13,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	610,34,38,000
Rupee Coin:	54,48,21,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	415,22,83,000
Total	1120,07,13,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.064 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIE	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:	
(a) Government	
1) Central Government	152,01,03,000
(2) Other Governments	22,41,09,000
(b) Banks	75,11,51,000
(c) Others	63,86,19,000
Bills Payable	4,89,03,000
Other Liabilities	10,15,46,000
Total	338,44,31,000

ASSETS	Rs
Notes	13,60,64,000
Rupee Coin	14,03,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,81,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:	
Internal	41,00,000
Government Treasury Bills	4,97,83,000
Balances held abroad	215,94,21,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	33,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,35,25,000
Investments	90,28 27,000
Other Assets	4,28,29,000
Total	338,44,31,000

Dyes & Chemicals

BOMBAY, January 3.

During the week enquiries from up-countries were practically nil. Local Factories and Mills made very normal purchases to meet with their immediate requirements only. Thus the atmosphere of the Dyes and Chemical market was very dry and dull. To bring some interest and make it active, some brokers and interested parties made an attempt and the reports of the fire of a godown near Roxy Cinema appeared in the newspaper wherein it was reported that some Dyes were stored therein. So the rumour was made to float some stock of Vat Green B 3200 was also in the said godown Thus the rate of Green B 3200 which had fallen down to 147 during the week was dragged upto Rs. 165. Simultaneously an attempt was made to improve the rates of Sapthols but it could not bring much difference except improvement of 0/2/0 or 0/4/0 per pound. Unless and until enquiries from bonafide consumers and upcountry dealers begin, it is not possible to say anything definite of the market.

	Rs.	a.	p.
SAPTHOLS			
CAS	9	10	0
CBO	14	8	
CSW	15	0	0
CBS	12	8	0
CSG	18	8	0
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	12	4	0
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	11	4	0
Fast Red CB Base	13	8	0
Fast Red CKCR Base	12	8	0
Fast Garnet CKGBC Base	5	0	0
Fast Yellow OGC Base	8	0	0
Fast Corinth CB Base	10	0	0
Fast Orange CKGR Base	8	8	0
Fast Orange CGC Base	10	12	0
Fast Bordeaux CGP Base	15	4	0
Fast Bordeaux CGP Salt	7	8	0
Fast Scarlet CKR Salt	6	0	0
Fast Blue CB Salt	7	4	0
DIRECT COLOURS			
Direct Black Extra	5	0	0
Direct Green Extra	6	8	0
Direct Violet Extra	6	0	0
Direct Yellow 4GL	13	0	0
Direct Sky Blue Extra	10	0	0
Direct Rubin	5	12	0
Direct Orange Extra	8	0	0
Direct Brown	5	8	0
Diazo Black Extra	5	8	0
Chrysophenine G Extra	12	4	0
Benzopurpurine 4B	6	0	0
Tarquoise Blue G	18	0	0
Delta Purpurine 5B Conc	9	8	0
Congo Red H Dark (56)	5	0	0
SULPHUR COLOURS			
Sulphur Black 692	3	6	0
Sulphur Black 992	3	0	0
Sulphur Black HK Grains	3	6	0
ACID BASIC AND OTHERS			
Methylene Blue Extra	6	12	0
Metanil Yellow Elephant	3	4	0
Metanil Yellow Extra	6	0	0
Methyl Violet Lumps	5	0	0
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	8	0	0
Magenta Extra 0	10	0	0
Diamond Green	8	0	0
Bismark Brown Extra	5	0	0
Crysodine Extra	4	0	0
Malachite Green Crystals	9	0	0
Auramine Extra	8	4	0
Acid Orange Extra	3	4	0
Acid Scarlet	5	8	0
Kumkum Scarlet	8	4	0
Rhodamine B Extra 500 per cent	25	0	0
Soap Green	20	0	0
VAT FAST DYES			
Vat Blue GCD Powder	40	0	0
Vat Blue RSN Powder	41	8	0
Vat Blue Dark Blue BO	38	0	0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B 900	40	0	0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B3100 Powder	91	0	0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B3200	160	0	0
Vat Magenta B Powder	45	0	0
Yellow 5G	50	0	0
Vat Olive Green B	30	0	0
Vat Red Brown	20	0	0
Vat Olive Grey Powder	20	0	0
Vat Violet 2R	85	0	0
Vat Violet 4R Powder	70	0	0
Vat Pink R	70	0	0
PRINTING COLOURS			
Printosol O Conc.	17	12	0
Printosol GO 4B	27	8	0
Golden Yellow IGK	68	0	0
Printosol Green Paste	53	0	0
Rapid Red	18	8	0
Orange	17	0	0
Yellow	17	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Paste	150	0	0
Alizarine 100 per cent Powder	7	12	0
Indigo 60 per cent Grains	4	8	0
Indigo 60 per cent Grains 1lb pkg	5	4	0
CHEMICALS			
Bisulphite of Soda	70	0	0
Turkey Red Oil	45	0	0
Monopol Napthol Soap	45	0	0
Saitric Acid	190	0	0
Soda Bicarb	18	8	0
Ammonia Bicarb Powder	32	0	0
Ammonia Chloride	35	0	0
Soda Ash Light USA	18	0	0
White Sugar of Lead	125	0	0
Brown Sugar of Lead	115	0	0
Tri Sodium Phosphate	47	0	0
Bleaching Powder	33	0	0
Nitrite of Soda	50	0	0
Sodium Sulphide English	35	0	0
Sodium Sulphide Indian small	32	0	0
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	25	0	0
Aniline Salt	1	14	0
Bichromate of Potash	135	0	0
Bichromate of Soda	75	0	0
Caustic Soda 1lb pkg	0	7	6
Caustic Soda 450lbs pkg	39	0	0
Acetic Acid	1	2	0
Zinc Dust	125	0	0
Borax Crys.	32	0	0
Formal De Hyde	0	6	0
Rangolite C	3	10	0

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Local market observed a sudden remarkable rise and with sharp bear covering it closed with a bullish sentiment.

FLUCTUATIONS: Calico opened 273, Highest 282-8.

Arvind opened 762, Highest 781.

Ambica opened 351 Highest 359.

Deferred opened 1621, Highest 1636, Lowest 1606.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Arvind 768, Ambica 354, Calico 278, Deferred 1666, Marsdon 143 Monogram 137, Rohit 161-4, Vijay 437-8, Saraspur 280, Atul 39.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON Jan 3.

Silver spot and forward both 64d. Gold bars fine per ounce £12-8-0

INCREASED LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

Wall Street Awaits Truman's Message

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

COTTON: Early trading was irregular with Spot House buying believed to be price fixing against export business and mill buying in connection with textiles sales. On the otherhand, new crops lagged evidently reflecting the disappointing mid-December parity price. Prices later steadied but old crops met scattered profit-taking. The session closed barely steady influenced by increased liquidation and profit-taking in nearby positions which found trade off-take indifferent. Easier grain and securities markets were possibly contributing factors. Sales are estimated at 140,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

March	30.71—07
May	30.51—10
July	29.97—03
October	28.38—01
December	28.26—02
Middling Spot	31.51—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	30 62—09
May	30.45—08
July	29.88—03
October	28.26—04
Middling Spot	30.40—05

New York cotton March highest 30.83+05 lowest 30.70—08

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: The New Year started inauspiciously with shares developing rather liberally distributed declines in moderate activity. Further corrective profit-taking and other offerings turned the irregular opening into losses ranging upto one dollar at mid-day. Steels, chemicals, motors, coppers, rails and oils led the decline. The averages were industrials 198.75 and rails 52.28. Although rails and rail equipments turned firmer in the afternoon, most of the other sections were enable to overcome the earlier softness despite lessening pressure. Buyers apparently disposed to tread warily pending Truman's forthcoming message to Congress. Final dealings produced little change and the market closed heavy. Washington reports said that Truman will send a special message to Congress containing tax legislation proposals in addition to his three regular messages.

NEW YORK STOCKS EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph	146 3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	34 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 1/2
Chase National Bank	35 7/8
Firestone Tyre Ex Div.	54 3/8
General Electric	43 3/8
General Motors	70 3/4
Ingersoll Rand	69 bid
International Nickel of Canada "A"	28 1/8
National City Bank	45 1/4
New York Central Rail Road	11 5/8
Sinclair Corporation	23
Socony Vacuum Oil	16 1/2
Texas Corporation	80 1/8
Union Carbide	43 7/8
U.S. Smelting and Refining	38
U.S. Steel Common	26 3/8
Western Union "A"	22 1/4

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,260,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel prices were 26 1/2 and 26 1/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

Declined under the leadership of wheat reflecting continued slow domestic and export demand for wheat and reports that the south-west received moisture over the weekend. The latter factor, however, was tempered somewhat by predictions of a cold wave for the main winter wheat area today. Prices later rallied on covering and improved commercial support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

March	2.16 3/8
May	2.10 1/4
July	1.90 3/4
September	1.90 3/4

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Australian wheat per 480 lb 121/6 Dec/Jan.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Jan. 3: Although public interest was lacking and the bourse generally dull, prices held up relatively well with price declines small. Certain Belgian issues featured with good advances out Dutch issues lost ground and other internationals were irregular. Among French issues, banks were again very steady while French rentes were weak.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3: Firmness crept into many sections giving the bourse generally a cheerful appearance as the turnover also expanded. Notable advances were scored among colonials, plantations, textiles and others.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3: Sellers reentered the stock market today and profit-taking caused values to dip slightly particularly in Indonesians. Industrials were well maintained but royal Dutch shares were neglected. There was renewed activity in Americans but offerings were more frequent and prices finished slightly lower.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	£69 7/8
3 1/2 p.c Conversion Loan 1961	£93 1/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£106 1/2
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan or after Dec. 1st 1952	£91 7/8
Chartered Bank of India	£10 3/16

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

STANDARDISATION OF HINDI VOCABULARY

'Devise Plan Acceptable To All Linguistic Areas'

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD'S PLEA AT NAGPUR CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, January 4 (P.T.I.).

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, President of the Constituent Assembly, today called for the standardisation of the Hindi vocabulary, grammar and script in such a way that it could be easily understood by and acceptable to the various linguistic areas in the country.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was inaugurating the Rashtrabhasha Standardisation Conference, convened by Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, the Premier of C. P. and Berar.

The Conference was attended by twenty representatives deputed by several Provincial and States Governments. They included Mr. Badrinath Verma, Education Minister of Bihar, Sardar Narotam Singh, Education Minister, East Punjab, Mr. Kaluramji Virulkar, Education Minister of Madnya Bharat and representatives from Assam, Madras, U. P., Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Himachal Pradesh and P.E.P. S.U.

The Conference which will last for two days will decide on practical steps for preparing a comprehensive, authoritative and standardized vocabulary of Hindi language and standardising Hindi grammar and spelling as well as Devanagari script.

After today's opening session, the Conference divided into four sections to consider the necessary steps towards standardisation. Their recommendations will be placed before another plenary session of the Conference on January 6.

ASSEMBLY'S DECISION

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, the Premier of C.P., welcoming the representatives to the Conference, said that standardisation of Hindi language had become necessary with the Constituent Assembly's decision on the national language and the prevalence of more than one dialect even among the Hindi-speaking provinces. Pandit Shukla said that he had discussed this question with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who welcomed the idea and encouraged him to go ahead. He, therefore, addressed the Premiers of all Provinces and States, who had also approved of the idea.

Pandit Shukla added that it would be a great thing if they could evolve machinery for standardising the national language which could be adopted by all provinces.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Conference, said that it was quite necessary that in those provinces where Hindi was not spoken, the people should begin to learn the national language. For this purpose, he said, they had to evolve a single dialect for the whole country in respect of the national language. In this task, they had to take stock of the practical difficulties of the non-Hindi-speaking people and see how far they could draw from the vocabularies of the other Indian languages.

EXPERTS TO MEET

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that when the Constituent Assembly decided on the national language, it also saw the need to translate the Constitution into Hindi and all other regional languages. He had already called a conference of language experts to evolve a terminology for constitutional and technical terms for this purpose. Apart from that, he said, if one standardised vocabulary, script and grammar for Hindi was evolved, it would greatly help the non-Hindi provinces. He had, therefore, welcomed the idea of calling this Conference.

The U.P.I. adds: Pandit Mishra, Home Minister, C.P., initiating the general discussion referred to the agitation by the Hindi-speaking people for the spread of Hindi among the non-Hindi-speaking people and said that such agitation would not only harm them but the interests of Hindi as well and advised them to propagate Hindi in a proper spirit.

RAJAJI'S AT HOME TO PACIFISTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (PTI): The Governor-General was at home today to the delegates to the World Pacifist Conference. The Prime Minister and ministers of Government were among those who attended the function. After the reception, the guests were entertained to documentary films, "Life of Gandhiji" and "Vale of Kashmir."

HELP FOOD DRIVE

Nehru's Call To Boy Scouts

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (PTI).—Prime Minister Pandit Nehru has called upon the boy-scouts of India to help the grow-more-food campaign.

In a message to the Boy Scouts Association, India, the Prime Minister says:

"We are living at a time when India is at the threshold of a new age. We have to build up this new India and everyone has to help in this process. Even Boy Scouts can and should help.

"More particularly today the grow-more-food campaign demands our attention and labour. Every boy and girl can do something to help this campaign in town or village. We can stop wastage of food, we can help in making compost, we can work in the fields and gardens when opportunity offers, and we can have our own little patch, where some article of food is grown.

"I should like Boy Scouts to help in this great campaign."

FISCAL BODY'S FINDINGS

Report By March End Likely

MADRAS, Jan. 4 (PTI): The Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India expects to complete its work and submit its report to the Government before the end of March, Mr. M. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy President, Central Assembly and Member of the Commission, told the P.T.I. today.

The Commission, he said, was eager to gather as much material as it could. After a three-day sitting in Madras commencing from January 6, the Commission would proceed to Bangalore and later visit Cochin and Travancore.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE MILLS FEAR CRISIS

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 4: The millowners in Gujarat and Saurashtra are apprehensive that a grave crisis is likely to overtake the textile industry from September 1950 to January 1951 as, according to them, there will be a huge deficit of cotton.

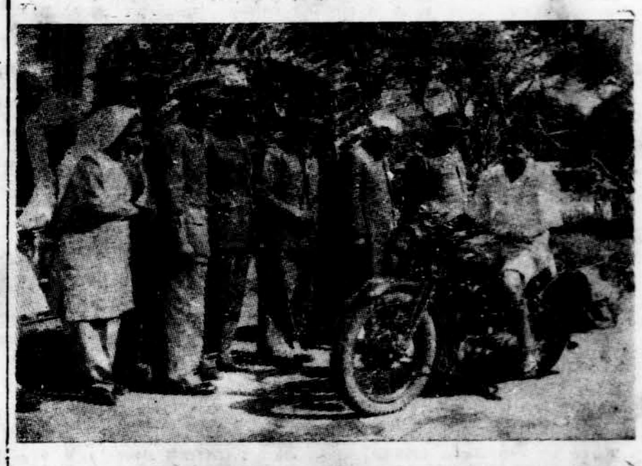
According to the official estimate there will be a clear balance of 6,00,000 bales of cotton left over after 40,00,000 of bales cotton are imported from overseas countries. The textile mills will thus stand in need of 6,00,000 bales of cotton, according to the official estimate, and 8,00,000 bales of cotton, as estimated by the "Business As Usual" till the next year's cotton crop is ready for use.

The textile crisis is unavoidable owing to the Government of India's manifest inability to import more than 10,00,000 bales of cotton on any account.

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 4: The residence of the Munim of Sheth Drasha Vakharea near Drol Railway Station in Gujarat was recently looted by over ten armed dacoits. They divested the Munim's wife of all her ornaments and inflicted injuries on the Munim. He was removed to the hospital.

Nehru Visits Artificial Limb Centre



Pandit Nehru visited the Artificial Limb Centre, Poona on Tuesday. Photo shows: (Top) an amputee with artificial legs, rides past in a motor cycle. (Centre) the Prime Minister watches with interest an amputee at work. (Bottom) another amputee with his artificial arm at work. Pandit Nehru was met by Maj.-Gen. Thapar, and was taken round the centre.

7,38,000 VOTERS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4 (PTI): The total number of voters on the new electoral rolls prepared by Government on the basis of adult franchise is about 7,38,000 in Ahmedabad District including Ahmedabad City. It is 57 per cent of the total population of the district which stood at 12,89,000 according to the census of 1941.

Detenus On Fast

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4, (UPI): About 500 detenus and under-trial prisoners are at present on hunger-strike in different jails in West Bengal. Some prisoners in the Presidency Jail, Alipore, started their hunger-strike after the disturbances inside the jail on December 15, protesting against the police action.

Most of the prisoners out of the total number, however, started hunger-strike from 27th and 28th December.

Indo-Afghan Treaty Of Friendship Signed

COUNTRIES TO STRIVE FOR MUTUAL GOOD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (PTI).

A FIVE-YEAR treaty of "perpetual friendship" between India and Afghanistan was signed today at the External Affairs Ministry office here by Pandit Nehru and the Afghan Amb assador, Sardar Najibullah Khan.

The treaty affirms everlasting peace and friendship between the two countries and provides for the establishment of diplomatic and consular posts in each other's territories and for grant to their representatives of diplomatic and consular privileges.

Besides providing for the establishment of trade agencies in each other's territories, the treaty affirms their mutual desire to strengthen and develop cultural ties and to assist in each other's industrial and agricultural progress.

Differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the treaty will be sought to be resolved by negotiation or through arbitration.

The treaty, which is to remain in force for five years in the first instance, is subject to termination thereafter at six months' notice. The treaty will come into force from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification at New Delhi.

The Prime Minister and the Afghan Ambassador both arrived at the External Affairs at 3-25 p.m.

Alighting from his car, the Prime Minister greeted the Afghan Ambassador, and the party walked to the Prime Minister's room.

TEXT OF TREATY

The treaty contains nine articles apart from a preamble.

Article 1: The two Governments recognise and respect the independence and rights of each other.

Article 2: There shall be everlasting peace and friendship between the two Governments who will further strive to maintain and strengthen the cordial relations existing between the people of their respective countries.

Article 3: (1) In order to establish and maintain the relations referred to in Article 2, the parties agree to continue diplomatic relations with each other by means of representatives with all such suitable staff as the representatives may require for the due performance of their functions and to such extent as may be mutually agreed on, from time to time, by the respective Governments.

2. Such representatives and their agreed staff shall have such diplomatic privileges and immunities as are customarily granted by international law on a reciprocal basis, provided that in no case shall these be less than those granted to persons of a similar status of any other State having diplomatic relations with either Government.

Article 4: The two Governments agree to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, who shall reside in towns, ports and other places in each other's territory as may be agreed to.

Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall be provided with exequaturs or other valid authorisation of their appointment. Such exequator or authorisation is liable to be withdrawn by the country which issued it, if considered necessary. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be indicated wherever possible.

The persons mentioned above shall enjoy on a reciprocal basis all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities that are accorded to persons of corresponding status of any other State.

Article 5. The two Governments agree that such trade agencies of either Government as already exist in the territories of the other shall be continued and others may be established in the future.

Article 6: The two Governments agree to strengthen and develop cultural ties between their respective countries and to assist in each other's industrial and agricultural progress.

Article 7: Any differences arising out of the interpretation or application of this treaty shall be settled by negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels. If no settlement is arrived at, within a reasonable time, the matter shall be referred to arbitration in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon.

Article 8: The treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place as soon as possible.

Article 9: This treaty shall continue in force for five years after coming into force as provided in Article 8 and shall thereafter continue in force:

Provided that after the said period of five years either Government may give to the other not less than six months' notice of its intention to terminate the treaty, and on the expiry of the period of such notice the treaty shall cease to be in force.

MANGANESE-WHEAT EXCHANGE TALKS

India Loses Interest In U. S. Deal

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, (PTI-Reuter): "The New York Times" reported from Washington today that, according to diplomatic sources there, India had "lost interest" in a tentative plan to exchange its manganese for United States wheat.

After recalling that informal discussions on suggested transactions were first held last October when Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the United States, the report said that the proposal "never reached formal proportions".

The proposed deal was said to have been discussed "in an exploratory way only."

"Observers pointed out that India can sell all the manganese that it can physically export", the report added. "While there is an ample supply in the mines, it is a long way from the seaports, and India may not be in a position to commit itself to a larger export of manganese than it already ships out.

"Some authorities raised the possibility that India might also have been waiting the better terms that could have developed if the wheat surplus here (in America) became burdensome or unmanageable".

3 CONGRESSMEN ON HUNGERSTRIKE

Protest Against Tenants' Ejectment

SIMLA, Jan. 4 (PTI): Three Congressmen of Nilokseri in Fazilka Tehsil of Ferozepore District in East Punjab went on hunger-strike today protesting against the recent ejectment of about 30 tenants-at-will by a landlord. The strikers include the President of the Tehsil Congress Committee.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier, is understood to be proceeding to Ambala tomorrow to discuss with the Sub-Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee, the question of reported disputes between tenants and landlords in certain districts of the Province.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

AT last I have seen a moderately good suggestion in a newspaper: The "Bombay Sentinel" calls for a "Miss-a-Speech" movement which, it believes, will do us all a great deal of good. Wisely, it does not Miss-a-speech a what. Presumably, I take it that it is the speech that is next to be delivered; and accordingly I suggest that the movement be changed to "Miss-That-Speech" movement. There is an American saying that the best peanut to resist is the first peanut, and so it is with speeches. Once the first speech is delivered, the rest follows like a Niagara; and then there is no help for it.

In these things, I am, and I make no bones about it, a mute inglorious Milton, A silent Indian is a rare Indian but I am the rarest of the rare. But even I am inveigled out to little groups which ought to know better. Then I go to the meeting-place; I rise to speak after the Chairman has made the usual jokes and don ethe usual introducing; my knees knock against each other, the blood rushes to my head, and with an effort I remove my gaze from the middle distance and focus them on the front row of my audience which is generally the last. I eye them doubtfully until I get, a clear vision of the giggling Girl who invariably occupies the fifth seat from the right. (No matter where I go, the Giggling Girl is always there, always looking at my knocking knees and almost always seeming as though she is straining hard to hear them knock). My uncle who was a past master in handling audiences, told me the secret: "Always think, my boy", he said, "that those in front of you know nothing. If they were not fools and blockheads, would they come to listen to you"? He was right. But my extreme nervousness has nothing to do with the ignorance of my audience. After all, I am the chap who agreed to speak, and besides I am scared stiff at the sound of my own voice. Only once in my life have I talked beyond seven minutes and that was when I was so bored at what I was saying, that I went off to sleep. It is difficult to know how to begin. "Friends" is inadequate; none of them are. "Ladies and Gentlemen" is formal; no audience remains that very long with me. Well, there I am, up on my feet and with nothing to say. The Giggling Girl has ceased giggling by now. Out of sheer boredom, I presume, she has begun coughing and even sneezing. I am in a state of trance until I suddenly realise that I have had enough of the speaker. Besides, my 6.45 train has to be caught and there are just three minutes to go. An infinite longing to be at home seizes me. I tell the audience that I am sure they must be dying to ask questions, and resume my seat. Somehow no one wants to ask questions except the Chairman who would flog a dead horse to keep the meeting alive; and he begins a chatter which I keep up with a sense of doing my duty. And it is then that the real meeting begins. The other day I read a very reassuring paragraph in Whitla's Pharmacy, the book I mean. It seems that modesty is a superior virtue and hewho dislikes public speaking, is several cuts above the average. But for some mysterious reason most Indians are the other way. This Miss-a-Speech idea is a good idea and I would like to see it enforced.

I. L. O. INVITATION TO INDONESIA OPPOSED

Polish Delegate's Vehement Criticism

MYSORE, January 4 (PTI).

THE representative character of the Hatta regime in Indonesia was questioned by Mr. Altman, Delegate for Poland, who today made a statement in the I.L.O. Governing Body explaining his vote against the sending of an invitation to the Government of the United State of Indonesia to the Asian Regional Conference in Ceylon.

The main cause, he said, was he did not consider that genuine national independence with equality of political and economic rights could be secured until socialism had been introduced and the possibility of exploitation of man by man completely removed. He, therefore, did not believe that Indonesia had secured social national independence.

Mr. Altman said: "We consider that the agreement between the Government of the Netherlands and the so-called Government of Indonesia cannot guarantee such independence and is in fact merely hypocritical means of enforcing the will of the Netherlands Government on the population of Indonesia—as indeed the military clauses of the agreement amply prove."

Mr. Altman said the present move was one to deceive the people of Indonesia and included the drive "to exterminate those elements which really represent the population of the country."

"In the present phase," he declared, "a struggle is being conducted not on behalf of but against the people of Indonesia and with the tacit consent of the Netherlands authorities. The Hatta regime has imprisoned 25,000 members of the only really free Trade Union movement of Indonesia and the rights of the workers are trampled under foot to an extent which the International Labour Organisation should not countenance."

The Polish delegate conteaved that what was really taking place was the preparation for the admission of the Hatta Government to the International Labour Organisation and he wondered whether the Bao Dai regime would not shortly be given a similar recognition by the Organisation. "In fact, the I.L.O. is becoming more and more unreal, more and more isolated from the real trends of social developments throughout the world, and this tendency gives grave food for thought to all those who have not closed their eyes to social and political realities to-day."

The Netherlands Representative Miss G. H Stemberg, registered her country's protest against the use of the word "hypocritical" in the statement made by the Polish Delegate and said that the word should not have been used by one State against another.

Mr Alfred Roberts (U.K. Workers) said that the member should not have been permitted to make the declaration after a decision had been taken on the subject yesterday.

MUTT AND JEFF—How True, Brother, You Need Bait To Catch Fish — By BUD FISHER

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.